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# Bedford Inquirer.


A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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## Professional & Business Cards

### ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

J. T. KEAGY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
☞ Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank. Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

E. E. MEYERS. ..... W. DICKERSON

MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the *Gazette* office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to.
May 11, '66—1yr.

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Julianna street, in the office formerly occupied by King & Jordan, and recently by Filler & Keagy. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. M'D. SHARPE. ..... E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
*ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.*
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

J. R. DURBORROW. ..... JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* and *Gazette* Office. April 28, 1865:tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

### DENTISTS.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!
A Beautiful Set of Teeth for
TEN DOLLARS!
DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,
(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY,)
DENTIST,
Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has located permanently in BLOODY RUN, where he may be found at all times prepared to insert from one tooth to a full set of his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved atmospheric principles.
The *TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY RUBBER* for the basis of artificial teeth.
This discovery which has met with such universal approval throughout this and other countries, has seemingly placed *ARTIFICIAL TEETH* at the disposal of all who require them. *DR. PORTER* is now inserting the most *BEAUTIFUL* and *DURABLE* at prices ranging from
Ten to Eighteen Dollars
per set. Temporary sets inserted if desired. All operation warranted.
☞ Teeth extracted without pain by the use of *NITROUS OXIDE* or *LAUGHING GAS*.
This is no humbug, but a positive fact. Gas administered fresh every day. As the Gas administered by Dr. Porter is prepared in accordance with the purifying method of Dr. Strong, of New Haven, Ct., and Prof. Silliman (late Professor of Chemistry in Yale College) he has no hisitation in asserting that it is attended with no danger whatever. Persons desiring the services of a Dentist would promote their own interest by calling upon Dr. Porter, as he is determined to spare no effort to please the most fastidious. Dr. Porter's mode of operating will at all times be of the mildest character, avoiding the infliction of the slightest unnecessary pain, and carefully adapted to the age, constitution, health and nervous condition of the patient.
☞ Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth. Teeth blackened and diseased, cleansed to appear beautiful and white.
H. VIRGIL PORTER,
Dentist.
Bloody Run, Penn'a., March 28, 1867.-1y.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken. aug3, '64:tf.

### PHYSICIANS.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22


## Poetry.

### FATHER, TAKE MY HAND.

The way is dark, my father! Cloud on cloud
Is gathering thickly o'er my head, and loud
The thunders roar above me. See, I stand
Like one bewildered! Father, take my hand,
And through the gloom
Lead safely home
Thy child.

The day goes fast, my Father! And my soul
Is drawing darkly down. My faithless sight
Sees ghostly visions. Fears a spectral band,
Encompass me. O, Father, take my hand,
And from the night
Lead up to light
Thy child.

The way is long, my Father! And my soul
Longs for the rest and quiet of the goal;
While yet I journey through the weary land
Keep me from wandering. Father, take my hand
Quickly and straight
Lead to Heaven's gate
Thy child.

The path is rough, my Father! Many a thorn
Has pierced me; and my weary feet, all torn
And bleeding, mark the way. Yet Thy command
Bids me press forward. Father take my hand.
Then, safe and blest,
Lead up to rest
Thy child.

The throng is great, my Father! Many a doubt
And fear, and danger compass me about.
And foes oppress me so. I cannot stand
Or go alone. O, Father! take my hand,
And through the throng
Lead safe along
Thy child.

The cross is heavy, Father. I have borne
It long, and still do bear it. Let my worn
And fainting spirit rise to that blest land
Where crowns are given. Father, take my hand,
And reaching down,
Lead to the crown
Thy child.

### MY SAXON BLONDE—AMADRIGAL.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

They say the dark-eyed maids of Spain
Are passionate and fond;
But eyes of blue are tender and true;
Give me my Saxon blonde!

An arch coquette is the bright brunette;
Blithe and merry and gay.
Her love may last till the summer is past,
But my blonde's forever and aye!

If bards of old the truth have told,
The Sirens have raven hair;
But o'er the earth, since art hath birth,
They paint the Angels fair.

Ah! well—may be, the truth to see,
A lover is over fond;
And I can't deny—nor will I try—
My love is a golden blonde!

### LOVE CAPRICIOUS.

Love he comes, and Love he tarries,
Just as fate or fancy carries:
Longest stays when soonest chidden,
Laughs and flies when press'd or bidden.

Bind the sea to slumber stilly,
Bind the odor to the lilly,
Bind the aspen near to quiver,
Then bind love to last forever.

## Miscellaneous.

### NASBY.

**The Radical Change—A Slight Alternation in the Name and Politics of Mr. Nasby's "Institoot.**

POST OFFIS CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(Witch is in the State of Kentucky,)
APRIL 22, 1867.

Times change, and men change jist ez fast ez times. I shood like to see the times wich kin change faster than I kin; but this last shift I hev bin forced to make, ruther took my breth. It wuz sudden. The Connecticut eleckshun didn't do us much good after all. We felt well over it perhaps a day, but as we begun to get other indicashen from the North, we didn't jist see how that little spirit wuz going to help us. Cincinnati went Ablishen stronger than ever—Chicago ditto. and most everywhere the old Dimocratic rooster wuz gleoriously flattened. The Cabinet, when they heard of Dekin Pogram's assault uppon the nigger, on the reccet uv the intelligence uv the eleckshun news, notified me offishelly that a repetishen uv sich loonacy wood be equivalent to a reccet uv my resignation, even tho the post-offise shood be discontinyood. "The nigger vote must be capcherd. It's essenshel. Wade Hampton sez so," wrote Randall to me, and I reprimanded the Deekin for his recklessniss and borrowed four dollars uv Bascom, who is the only man in the vicinity who has any ready money, to make it all right with him.

We held a meetin uv the Drecktors and Faculty uv the Southern Military and Classicle Institoot, last evenin, to decide wat course that instooshn wuz to take in the grate work uv surroundin the Ethiopian and attachin uv him to us. In sich a time ez this, ez I menshend to Captain McPelter, it won't do for our instooshns uv learning to stand back. These great levers, the molders uv public opinion, must be ez progressive ez the progressiveist, and must change like other things to meet the requirements uv the times. We hev commenst our march into Afrika, and thus far hev we gone into the bowels uv the land without impediment, to speak uv—let us persevere. Let us capcher the Ethiopian, stink and all.

The meetin wuz held in the back room uv Bascom's, owing to the fact that it wuz rainin and the roof of the Post Offis leaks. I hed an appropriashin some time since from the Department, fer repairs; but bein in doubt whether it wuz intended for repairs of the Post Offis or the Postmaster, I gave the prisner the benefit uv the doubt and got a new peir uv boots. I cood better endoor the slight inconvenience uv occasional rain than to go barefoot.

I made a statement uv the case, and sejested a radicle change in the Institoot.

Captain McPelter agreed with me. He felt that there hedn't bin that complete, hearty recognition uv our Afrikin brethren which they ought to be. He hed on several occasions allowed his nateral vivacity to git the better uv his proodence, and hed waded into them afarmin. The old ijee uv Ham and Hager and Onesimus had been so drilled into him in his youth that he hed to wrassel with it to keep it in control, and in spite uv himself it frequently got the better uv him. He sejested that the name uv the Institoot be changed from

"The Southern Military and Classicle Institoot,"

to

"The Ham and Japheth Free Academy, for the development uv the intellek uv all races, irrespective uv color."

That he thot wood anser the required end. The colored gentlemen who choose to avale therselves uv the priviligis afforded by this institooshun, when it is finished, kin find in this no cause of complaint. They are recognized. They are given the precedence. They stand first in the matter and foremost. Wat more kin they ask?

Bascom hed a series uv resolutions which he desired to present. He said it mite be looked upon ez strange that he should favor the concentrashun uv free niggers at the Corners, but he hed goot and sufficient reasons. First he hed faith that constant contact with the Board wood bring em to the pint of patronizin his bar, but if it didn't he knowed perfectly well that the Board and Faculty wood manage to git all they needed, for board and tooition, which he wuz perfectly certin he'd git in the end. Wat he wanted wuz people here—to yoose a illustration borrered from his biznis—the offishels uv the Institoot was the funnel through which the wealth uv all uv em wood be conducted to his coffers. I fell on his neck in rapcher and then vowed that I wuz willin to die for his good—that I cared not how much of other people's money run through me to him, ef 'twus thus dilooted. The resolushens presented read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the name of the Southern Military and Classikle Institoot be changed to 'The Ham and Japheth Free Academy, for the development uv the intellek uv all races, irrespectiv uv color.'

"*Resolved*, That in making this change, we, the Board and Directors, do so, assertin

"1. That in this emergency we are justified in doubtin whether Noer got tite at all, the statement in the Skripters to that effect being ondoubtedly an error uv the translators.

2. That if he did git tite, he didn't cuss Ham at all.

"3. That ef he did cuss Ham, the cuss wuzn't intended to extend beyond Canaan at the furthest, and hence his descendants go scot free.

"4. That ef the cuss wuz really and trooly intended to attach to all uv Ham's descendants, irrespective of color, to the end uv time, it haint uv no effeck in Kentucky, ez that State hez alluz run irrespectiv uv any code 'ceptin sich ez hez bin adopted by her Legislacher.

"5. That the theory that the nigger, irrespective uv color, is a beast, is a delooshon, a snare, wich we huv alluz practically held, no matter what we may, fer effect, sed; ez the number of mulatoes, to say nothin uv them still farther bleached in Kentucky, abundantly proves.

"6. That the Ethiopian, irrespective uv color, is trooly a man and a brother, and the female Ethiopian, also irrespective uv color, trooly a woman and a sister.

"*Resolved*. That this Institoot, whose name is now so happily changed; shel be conducted upon the principles uv strict ekality, irrespective uv color.

"*Resolved*, That when we reflect that the bloated aristocracy uv England interdoost, and the early settlers uv Massachoosets sankshuned slavery on this continent, forcin it, really, onto us, we bile with indignashun towards em and kin hardly restrane ourselves.

"*Resolved*, That at the tables, in the choice uv room, and in all matters where there is a choice, the African man and brother, irrespective uv color, shel hev the precedence.

"*Resolved*, That Oberlin College, by not givin the sons uv Ham, irrespective uv color, the precedence, shows clearly that it is actooated by narrer-minded pejudice wich deserves the reprobashen uv every luver uv his kind.

"*Resolved*, That the Ethiopian, irrespective uv color, kin change his skin, and that his oder, ef he hez any, is rather pleasant than otherwise.

"*Resolved*, That we look with loathin upon the States north, wich, alluz professin friendship for the noble black man uv the Cotton fields, refooze to take him to their buzzums, irrespective uv color.

"*Resolved*, That ef Massachusetts and Vermont, and Northern Illinois, and the Western Reserve, in Ohio, are honest in their profession uv love for the negro, they will come down with donashuns to assist in the completion uv this Academy."

Deekin Pogram didn't know about all this. He hed bin edikated in Ham and Hager and wuz a bleever in Onesimus. He doubted. Sposen after all this concession the nigger shood play off onto us? Sposen he shoodent vote with us after all, but cling to his Northern friends? Or spose he shood vote with us and we shood thro his vote git control, what then? How cood we redoose em to ther normal condition agin after all this palavrin.

Bascom replied that he wuz surprised at the Deekin's obtoosnis. First, ef they did vote with the Ablishonist we wuz no worse off, ez that wuz what they proposed to do any how. Ef, on the other hand, they didn't what then? The trouble with em now is, they know too much. "Let em," sed Bascom, warmin up, "let em associate wit us a year, let em vote with us, et settry, and in twelve months they're presisely fitted agin to be servance unto ther brethern." "Look," said he, "at the Northern Dimocrasy and see to what we may hope to bring these men in time."

But little more bizness wuz transacted. Beverly Nash, of South Carolina, was unanimously called to a Professorship, and a young gentleman uv color, who, from his strong resemblance to Elder Gavitt, ought to hev biznis capacity, wuz unanimously elected a member of the Board. The yoonyun is perfect. Ham and Japheth hev shaken hands and are embracin each other.

May prosperity attend the nupchels, and may the issue be fortunate. I hev got over the disgust attendant upon the fust chill, and am conekcently feelin well.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(Wich is Postmaster,) and likewise Professor in the Ham and Japheth Free Academy for the development uv the intellek uv all races irrespective of color.

THE ANGEL OF SORROW.—The ministration of sorrow is often that of an angel. We know her not as she stands before us—her brow veiled, her celestial form clothed in the garments of mourning. The majesty of her presence only heaven will disclose. Our hearts shrink. We would keep her from our circles. But could we see the sweetness of her glance, could we know how of our chastened tears she makes pearls to string upon the hem of our spiritual garments; how she cleanses the spotted purity of our souls, and, bearing our sighs to heaven, changes them for songs of gladness, we should no longer tremble at her name: we should not burden her ministration with vexed sighs, but greet her with holy patience. Every time she came to us we should receive special honors, and grow beautiful daily in the sight of man and angels.

### THE PACIFIC RAILROAD—ITS SEVERAL GRAND DIVISIONS.

The Central Pacific Railroad of California.—The Pacific Railroad is to owe its anticipated early completion (1870) to three causes: the unequalled material intensity of California life and enterprise; the opportune interposition of the cheap Chinese labor; and the judicious subsidy of the national government which allows each company—that building from the west and that building from the east—all the road it can build, with the loan of national bonds to the amount of $50,000 a mile for the same. The Californians (Central Pacific Railroad Company of California) have shown their mettle in this competition, and have driven their end of the road forward with an energy that has accomplished wonders. The whole summit in ascent and descent is now nearly graded, and most of the heaviest portion completed and running. The chief difficulties of the undertaking had to be encountered on that part of the line. The dreaded barrier of the Sierras, of impassible altitude and obstructed with impassable snows in their season, was met in the first one hundred miles. Before bold determination and able engineering these difficulties have dwindled so that, considering relative prices of all things, the road has not proved after all so much "steeper" in cost or grade than some others built long before, and the expected impassable snows have proved sufficient to make only three days inturruption of trains in a whole winter as severe as the last. The estimated cost of the ninety-four miles in operation since last fall, with the remaining eleven miles to the summit, was above that of any road heretofore built, having been fixed at $88,400 per mile, against about $80,000 for the Hudson River and New York and Erie, and $81,273 for the Boston and Providence. Nearly $15,000,000 have been expended on the above 94 miles with about one third of the work on the next 25 miles and a liberal equipment of rolling stock. When 150 miles are completed, which is expected in July next, the costly work will be done, and the total construction cost will be, it is now supposed, about $15,000,000, or $100,000 per mile. There will then remain 575 miles to Salt Lake City, which it is supposed will be built for $60,000 per mile, and in one fourth the proportional time of building the mountain section. One hundred miles of this are promised us by the end of 1867, making 250 in all.

The average ascent on the California side is 75 feet to the mile: the heaviest grades completed being 105 feet. Of the grades of the 11 miles remaining we have no particulars. The time now occupied by trains is six hours: thus running nearly sixteen miles an hour. Fourteen tunnels have been made or are making, to secure the easiest possible grades, the longest of which, piercing the crest of the summit, is 1,658 feet in length, and lacks 500 feet of being completed, but is going forward with a large force of hands working night and day. Protection from snow slides has to be provided in some places by sheds adapted to shoot the snow slides across and clear of the track. Two miles of these sheds will be required. The highest elevation is 7,042 feet above the sea level, or three times as high as railroads have ever before been constructed on this continent. Large working parties have been employed at the summit all winter: which reads singularly when we think of the exploring party under Fremont, that perished almost entirely in the attempt to pass the snows of the Sierras a few years ago. The earnings of the road are already nearly $10,000 a mile per annum, in its fragmentary condition; and even without natural growth and the addition of through traffic, would yield at the same rate a handsome profit for the whole capital to be invested.

The Union Pacific Railroad Compay is not disparaged by comparison with its western rival. It agreed to finish 250 miles the current year. It has already so far made good the promise that its fulfillment is morally certain, and we may look, therefore, by the end of 1867, for 600 miles of railroad in operation from St. Louis toward the Rocky Mountains. This will teach the border of Colorado, leaving but 750 miles between the two lines, which will be finished under the spur of competition and urgent demand, in less, if anything, than the two years appropriated to the task. When this is done, the year will be one of the most memorable turning points in the material progress of mankind, and a more remarkable starting point than any before it in the advancement of the United States in population and resources, which will then pour into our territory in redoubled ratio from all parts of the world, to be again redoubled every year by the development of the virgin treasures of the continent.

The Southern Line.—The "South west Pacific," from St. Louis to the state line in the south west (capital $8,000,000), and the "Atlantic and Pacific," from the latter point to the Pacific Ocean via Albuquerque (capital $100,000,000), are said to be virtually united in one mammoth corporation, possessing grants amounting to 56,036,000 acres of public lands, and 126 miles of the former road, reaching from St. Louis to Gasconade River, completed. Their line is represented to be shorter and easier than the Central, and offers to the public the advantages of crossinn the projected North and South road from Leavenworth to Galveston, the Little Rock and Memphis road, and the Arkansas and Colorado Rivers at the head of navigation in each. The Southwest Pacific was forfeited to the State of Missouri after 113 miles had been built from St. Louis to Rolla, and sold by the State last year to General Fremont, who has conveyed it to the present company. The Southwest Pacific company has pushed on its work with energy, having already completed 13 miles and contracted 54 more, of which at least twenty will be opened by August next. This embraces the most difficult part of the work. The distance to the state line, constituting what is to be the Missouri Division of the Atlantic and Pacific, is 317 miles. The line then passes due west, through the Indian Territory, New Mexico and Arizona to California. Work can be commenced in both directions at two points on the line—using the navigation of the Colorado and Arkansas Rivers—as well as at each extremity, making six leading points of departure reached by existing routes of steam carriage. A San Diego letter states that ground will soon be broken at that port, as the Pacific terminus of the road. This makes a short and direct line across the southern end of California, and will make a second Pacific metropolis of San Diego.—*Scientific American.*

☞ Greeley says there are 100,000 persons in New York to day who, if they had been placed in the garden of Eden when Adam was, would have soon starved to death there for want of some one to pluck the fruit and put it into their mouths. And there are 200,000 who would have stolen it without any suggestion from the serpent. And yet this sort of population elects the city government, the members of the Legislature, and of Congress, and nearly controls the whole State!

### WAIT!

Wait a moment, young man, before you throw that money down on the bar and demand a glass of brandy and water. Ask yourself if twenty-five cents can not be better invested in something else. Put it back in your pocket, and give it to the little cripple who sells matches on the corner. Take our word for it you will not be sorry!

Wait, madam—think twice before you decide on that hundred dollar shawl! A hundred dollars is a great deal of money; *one* dollar is a great deal, when people once consider the amount of good it will accomplish, in careful hands. Your husband's business is uncertain: there is a financial crisis close at hand. Who knows what that hundred dollars may be to you yet?

Wait, sir, before you buy that gaudy amethyst breast pin you are surveying so earnestly through the jeweler's plate glass windows. Keep your money for another piece of jewelry—a plain gold wedding ring made to fit a rosy finger that you wot of. A shirt neatly ironed, and stockings darned like lace work, are better than gilt brooches and flaming amethysts. You can't afford to marry? You mean, you can't afford *not* to marry? Wait, and think the matter over!

Wait mother before you speak harshly to the little chubby rouge who has torn his apron and soiled his white Marseilles jacket. He is only a child, and "mother" is the sweetest word in all the world to him. Needle and thread and soapsuds will repair all damages *now*, but if you once teach him to shrink from his mother, and hide away his childish faults, *that* damage can not be repaired!

Wait, husband, before you wonder audibly why your wife don't get along with family cares and household responsibilities, "as your mother did." She is doing her best—and no woman can endure that best to be slighted. Remember the nights she sat up with the little babe that died; remember the love and care she bestowed on you when you had that long fit of illness! Do you think she is made of cast-iron? Wait—wait in silence and forbearance, and the light will come back to her eyes, the old light of the old days!

Wait wife, before you speak reproachfully to your husband when he comes home late, and weary, and "out of sorts." He has worked for you all day long; he has wrestled, hand to hand, with Care, and Selfishness, and Greed, and all the demons that follow in the train of money making. Let home be another atmosphere entirely, let him feel that there is *one* place in the world where he can find peace, and quiet and perfect love!

Wait, bright young girls, before you arch your pretty eyebrows, and whisper "old maid" as the quiet figure steals by, with silver in its hair and crow's feet round the eyes. It is hard enough to lose life's gladness, elasticity—it is hard enough to see youth drifting away without adding to the bitter cup one drop of scorn! You who do not know what she has endured; you never can know until experience teaches you, so wait, before you sneer at the Old Maid.

Wait, sir, before you add a billiard room to your house, and buy the fast horse that Black and White and all the rest of "the fellows" covet. Wait, and think whether your outstanding bills are all paid and your liabilities fully met, and all the chances and changes of life duly provided for. Wait, and ask yourself how you would like, ten years from now, to see your fair wife struggling with poverty, your children shabby and want stricken, and yourself a miserable hanger on round corner groceries and one horse gambling saloons. You think that is impossible: do you remember what Hazael said to the seer of old: "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?"

Wait, merchant, before you tell the pale-faced boy from the country "that you can do nothing for him." You can do something for him; you can give him a word of encouragement, a word of advice. There was a time once, when *you* were young, and poor, and friendless! Have you forgotten it already?

Wait, blue eyed lassie; wait a while before you say "yes to the dashing young fellow who says he can't live without you. Wait until you have ascertained "for sure and for certain" as the children say, that the cigar, and the wine bottle, and the card table are not to be your rivals in his breast; a little delay won't hurt him, whatever he may say—just see if it will!

And wait my friend in the brown moustache; don't commit yourself to Laura Matilda, until you are sure that she will be kind to your old mother, and gentle with your little sisters, and a true, loving wife to you instead of a mere puppet who lives on the breath of fashion and excitement and regards the sunny side of Broadway as second only to Elysium! As a general thing, people are in a great hurry in this world; we say, wait, WAIT!—*Phrenological Journal.*

MATRIMONIAL INFELICITIES.—A letter from Chicago says domestic unhappiness is very prevalent in that city, and applications for divorce are of daily occurrence. The following are specimens:

One of our leading city clergymen, in his pulpit this morning, in commenting upon this alarming matrimonial demoralization, related a case that came under his own observation. During the past week, a lady, hitherto regarded as highly respectable, came to him, as her pastor, in relation to getting a divorce from her husband. The clergyman, greatly astonished, asked for what cause she sought a divorce. She replied that her husband, when she married him, was quite wealthy, but had lately become so reduced in circumstances as to be unable to supply her with the luxuries to which she had been accustomed, and this was the whole ground for seeking a divorce. The clergyman dismissed her with a sharp admonition.

Another lady, a few days since, went to a lawyer and sought his advice as to the quickest way of getting a divorce from her husband. When asked for a cause, she replied that her husband was so cross she could not tolerate him. She acknowledged that he never showed any signs of violence toward her, and that he supplied her with every necessity.

Another quite well known lady, some time since, sought by letter the protection of a well known banker because her husband refused to gratify her fashionable tastes.

A VALUABLE SECRET.—The *Scientific American* says:—The unpleasant odor produced by perspiration is frequently the source of vexation to persons who are subject to it. Nothing is simpler than to remove this odor much more effectually than by the application of such unguents and perfumes as are now in use. It is only necessary to procure some compound spirits of ammonia, and place about two tablespoonsful in a basin of water. Washing the face, hands and arms with this, leaves the skin as clean, neat and fresh as one could wish. The wash is perfectly harmles and very cheap. It is recommended on the authority of an experienced physician, and it ought to be tried at least by all those whose persons are so offensive in this respect.

### SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE.

But keen as was Coleridge's interest in political and moral subjects, and in whatever affects the well-being of man, the full bent of his soul, and its deepest meditations, were given to the truths of the Christian revelation. From none of his works are these thoughts absent; but the fullest exposition of his religious views is to be found in the *Aids of Reflection*, his maturest work, and in the third and fourth volumes of the *Literary Remains*. Before, however, adverting to these opinions, it may be well to remember, that, much as Coleridge thought and reasoned on religion, it was his firm conviction, founded on experience, that the way to an assured faith that faith which gives life and peace, is not to be won by dint of argument. "Evidences of Christianity! I am weary of the word. Make a man feel the *want* of it; rouse him, if you can to the self-knowledge of the need of it, and you may safely trust it to its own evidence, remembering always the express declaration of Christ himself: 'No man cometh to me, unless the Father leadeth him.'" So it was with himself. Much as he philosophized, philosophy was not his soul's haven; not thence did his help come. It may have cleared away outlying hindrances, but it was not this that led him up to the strong hold of hope. Through the wounds made in his own spirit, through the brokenness of a heart humbled and made contrite by the experience of his own sin and utter helplessness, entered in the faith which gave rest, the peace which "settles where the intellect is meek." Once his soul had reached the citadel, his ever-busy eye and penetrating spirit surveyed the nature of the bul-warks, and examined the foundations, as few before had done. And the world has the benefit, whatever it may be, of these surveys. But though Coleridge was a religious philosopher, let it not be supposed that he put more store by the philosophy than the religion. He knew well, and often insisted, that religion is life rather than science, and that there is a danger, peculiar to the intellectual man, of turning into speculation what was given to live by. He knew that the intellect, busy with ideas about God, may not only fail to bring a man nearer the divine life, but may actually tend to withdraw him from it. For the intellect takes in but the phantom of the truth, and leaves the total impression, the full power of it, unappropriated. And hence it comes that those truths which, if felt by the unlearned at all, go straight to the heart and are taken in by the whole man, are apt, in the case of the philosopher and the theologian, to stop at the outside region of the understanding, and never to get further. This is a danger peculiar to the learned, or to those who think themselves such. The trained intellect is apt to eat out the child's heart, and yet the "except ye become as little children" stands unrepealed. Coleridge knew this well. In his earliest interview with DeQuincey, he said "that prayer with the whole soul was the highest energy of which the human heart was capable and that the great mass of worldly men, and of learned men, were absolutely incapable of prayer."

And only two years before his death, after a retrospect of his own life, to his nephew, who sat by his bedside one afternoon he said:

"'I have no difficulty in forgiveness..... Neither do I find or reckon most the solemn faith in God as a real object the most arduous act of reason and will. O no! it is to pray, to pray as God would have us; this is what at times makes me turn cold to my soul. Believe me, to pray with all your heart and strength, with the reason and the will, to believe vividly that God will listen to your voice through Christ and verily do the thing He pleaseth thereupon—this is the last, the greatest achievement of a Christian's warfare on earth.' And then he burst into tears, and begged me to pray for him."

### THE HOME PRESS.

We clip the following from the Chicago *Republican*, and commend it to the consideration of every person:

What tells us so readily the standard of a town or city as the appearance of its paper? And its youth and age can as well be defined by the observing, by a glance at its newspaper, as if a personal observation had been made. The enterprise of its citizens are depicted by its advertisements, their liberality by the looks of the paper. Some papers show a good, solid, healthy foundation, plethoric purses, and a well-to-do appearance generally; others show a striving to contend with the grasping thousands around them, trying hard to wrench out an existence from the closefisted community around them. An occasional meteoric display in its columns of telegraphic, or local, or of editorial, show what it can do if it had the means, but cannot continue in the expensive work until support comes, which ought to be readily granted. A newspaper is like a Church; it wants fostering at the commencement, and for a few years, then as a general thing, it can walk a lone, and reflect credit upon its location. Take your Home paper; it gives you more news of immediate interest than the New York or other distant papers; it talks for you when noother will speak in your favor; when other localities belie you, it stands up for your rights; you always have a champion in your home paper; and those who stand up for you should certainly be well sustained. Your interests are kindred and equal, and you must rise or fall together. Therefore, it is your interest to support your home paper, not grudgingly, but in a liberal spirit, as a pleasure, not as a disagreeable duty, but as an investment that will amply repay the expenditure.

### MASCULINE ETIQUETTE.

An exchange contains the following from a forthcoming work on etiquette, soon to be published by the "Dobb's family." We insert the several rules, not because any one of them would answer for this locality, but because they are decidedly a slap at somebody somewhere else:

1. Gentlemen walking should keep their hands in their pockets. It shows their figure to advantage, keeps their hands warm, and out of other people's pockets.

2. In the afternoon congregate in front of the hotels, saloons and postoffice. Then, upon ladies passing, set up an equine cachination (translated, horse laugh). This will give them an exalted opinion of your taste and refinement.

3. Keep the center of the sidewalk. By this means, others in meeting you, will know which side to pass; when they attempt it, step in the same direction with them. This affords an agreeable variety in a promenade.

4. If you see a person on the opposite side of the street, you wish to interrupt, cry as loud as possible, "Ho! Jones!" Of course, Jones will "Ho!" and you will show passengers that you take a great interest in the state of Jones' health.

5. When turning a corner walk rapidly, with your eyes in another direction. You may meet somebody and give him a opportunity to study "astronomy by daylight."

### IMPORTANT TRUTHS FOR WIVES.

In domestic happiness, the wife's influence is much greater than the husband's: for the one, the first cause—mutual love and confidence—being granted, the whole comfort of the household depends upon trifles more immediately under her jurisdiction. By her management of small sums, her husband's respectability and credit are created or destroyed. No fortune can stand the constant leakages of extravagance and mismanagement; and more is spent in trifles than women would easily believe. The one great expense, whatever it may be, is turned over and carefully reflected on ere incurred; the income is prepared for it; but it is pennies im perceptibly sliding away that do the mischief; and this the wife alone can stop, for it does not come within a man's province. There is often an unsuspected trifle to be saved in every household. It is not in economy alone that the wife's attention is so necessary, but in those little niceties which mark a well regulated household. An unfurnished fruit stand, a missing key, a buttonless shirt, a soiled table cloth, a mustard pot with its old contents sticking hard and brown about it, and severally nothing; but each can raise an angry word and cause discomfort. Depend on it, there's a great deal of domestic happiness in a well dressed mutton chop or a tidy breakfast table. Men grow sated of beauty, tired of music, are often too wearied for conversation, (however intellectual) but they can always appreciate a well swept hearth and smiling comfort. A woman may love her husband devotedly—may sacrifice fortune, friends, family, country for him—she may have the genius of a Sappho, the enchanting beauties of an Armida; but—melancholy fact—if with these she fail to make his home comfortable, his heart will inevitably escape her. And women live so entirely in their affections that without love their existence is a void. Better submit, then, to household tasks, however repugnant they may be to your tastes, than doom yourself to a loveless home. Women of a higher order of mind will not run this risk: they know that their feminine, their domestic, are their first duties.

### A NEW BUILDING MATERIAL.

There has been recently introduced into this country, a new building material which closely resembles sandstone, but is simply a kind of concrete rock, which has been used in England for a number of years, and which by practical tests, has proved equal in durability to rock moulded in nature's crucible. The process of manufacture is exceedingly simple, although based upon the most scientific principles. The sand, chalk or other mineral substance is intimately mixed with proportion of a solution of silicate of soda. This is effected in an ordinary pug mill, and the mixture, which is thus rendered of a plastic consistence, is either pressed into blocks or moulds, or can be rolled into slabs or forms as may be desired, and is afterwards either immersed in or saturated with a solution of chloride of calcium, when a double decomposition of the two solutions employed (viz: of the silicate and soda and of the calcium) immediately takes place. The silica combines with the calcium, and at once forms an insoluble Silicate of Lime, firmly enveloping and cementing together all the particles of sand, chalk, or other minerals of which the stone is composed, whilst at the same time the chlorine combines with the soda and forms chloride of sodium or common salt, which is easily removed by subsequent washing. The rapidity with which the stone can be manufactured is astonishing. In five minutes sand can be taken from the heap and converted into a block of solid stone; and this, too, ornamented in any style that the mould designer may fancy—a statute or a block for paving, the most intricate tracery for ornamental building, or the bed stone for an engine, rustic work, cornices, or balustrades, in fact, anything that tasks the skill of the stone cutter may be moulded with facility; and with all this the portions of a building can be furnished to the builder at a price but little if any in excess of the cost of sandstone at the quarry.—*Ex.*

### CORRUPTING AMUSEMENTS IN THE CHURCH.

It cannot be denied that the social purity of the Evangelical Church in the United States is seriously menaced by the fashionable corruptions of the day, and yet thoughtful people among us can see no more delicate or difficult problem than

# Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1867.


### BUSINESS NOTICE.

Mr. Alex. R. Agnew is the authorized agent for the Inquirer, to receive subscriptions, advertisements, collect accounts and receipt for the same. Mr. Agnew will call upon all those who are indebted to us and present our accounts, he will also give those whose advance subscriptions expire on the 1st of April a chance to pay up for the next year.

### Republican State Convention.

Harrisburg, April 16, 1867.

The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on Wednesday, the 26th of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.

Geo. W. Hamersley, } Secretaries.
J. Robley Dunglison, }

### ANOTHER RAILWAY SCHEME.

If by any fortuitous circumstances, all the railroads that have been projected, on paper, over this route, now doubly and trebly occupied, should be built, he that lives to see the day will enjoy a rare treat. In truth we do not know all the charters that have been granted for this purpose; everybody is, manifestly, under the impression that here is a valuable route and that a railroad should forthwith be built, but when the "pins" are put down there are a thousand little obstacles, set up by other parties, to be overcome, which embarrass the enterprise, and we, poor unfortunates, along the grand route, are left high and dry, the mere playthings of mammoth corporations and individual ambition.

Two great rival corporations, the giants of the State, claim to hold the right of way from Harrisburg and Chambersburg to Pittsburgh and any other points which they may desire to reach over this route—the Pennsylvania Central by the charter of the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville, and the Reading by the charter of the South Pennsylvania, or which was once known as the Sherman Valley road, or scheme. We do think that the conduct of the latter corporation has been marked with greater stupidity than generally marks great enterprises. It has been a most powerful corporation for years; it should have been evident to its managers that an outlet to reach the Western trade was imperatively demanded over every available route, and that to keep step with its great rivals, it was absolutely necessary that one of these routes should be seized and held, and not only seized and held, but occupied by a substantial road. The Sherman Valley route was covered by a charter long enough prior to the incorporation of the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville, but the golden opportunity was left slip, and through its "masterly inactivity," it is, as regards a through route, a mere collateral. Whether it ever intends to do anything in this direction we do not know, but we *do* know that it keeps up the organization of the South Pennsylvania Company, for some purpose or other. In this respect it is not much behind the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville; true, that thrifty corporation, the "pet" of the Central, has put the *approaches* to a tunnel under contract between Bedford and Mt. Dallas, the work of thirty or forty hands for three or four months, and may complete the Broad Top Road to Bedford inside of eight years, or, it may be, in less time. At present we are wearing out our patience in waiting.

The late Legislature, not satisfied with the lethargy of the giants who "set by the wayside," and not having the fear of the monopolies before its eyes, determined to spur up the old, overgrown, *sole*-less affairs that have squatted down upon us, like Sinbad's old man, by *snaking* the following charter through the *various* branches, and which was subsequently signed by the Governor:

"Section 2. That said company shall have authority to construct a railroad or railroads, with branches from their lands in said counties, by such routes, and to such points of connection with other railroads, and to connect with such other railroads as the directors may seem advisable: and said company shall be entitled to all the privileges and be subject to all the provisions and restrictions prescribed by an act regulating railroad companies, approved the 19th of February, A. D. 1849, and the several supplements thereto; and that said company shall have authority to increase their capital stock to an amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, for every mile of road the directors may deem advisable to build; and that the directors of said company be authorized to borrow, from time to time, such sums of money as may seem necessary to provide for the construction and equipment of said railroads and branches; and to issue bonds therefor in sums not less than one hundred dollars each, at a rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent. to be redeemed at such time and place as the directors may agree upon, and may secure the same by one or more mortgages, from time to time, upon the whole or any part or parts of said railroads, branches and extensions hereby authorized, and upon all or part of the estate, real and personal, acquired, or to be acquired, thereto belonging, and upon the corporate franchises thereof, or such part as may be mortgaged.

"Section 3. That the charter of said company is hereby extended for a further period of twenty years; and that said company shall not connect its roads with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad."

There, what do you think of that? Surely, that is broad enough! What is the use of a Free Railway Law as long as the Bedford Iron Company exists? Under such a charter a company ought to be able to build a railroad to the Pacific. Of course it does not give any definite points of commencement or departure, but what of that? The Directors are authorized to run where it "may seem advisable"—those "are the very words." Begin nowhere, or anywhere and run where they please. Blest thought! Most happy conception! Suppose they think it "advisable" to connect with the Northern Central at Harrisburg, or the Baltimore and Ohio at Cumberland and the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago at Pittsburgh; or should some unaccountable "kink" move the Directors they might be instigated to connect with the New York and Erie at Erie, on the one hand, and bridge the Delaware at Philadelphia and connect with the Camden and Amboy on the other. There is no telling what may to the Directors "seem advisable." If an equally liberal policy should be pursued on the part of other States, toward this ingenious snake, which is only designed to make fortunes for the few who contrived it, it may surpass all the trunk lines in the East. No limitation whatever is placed upon it, unless the little "bait" at the end of the "hook" be called a restriction. Verily, it must not connect with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road. That poor persecuted road must even be hissed at by this *wise* little serpent. We would like to know the author of this little "pet;" he ought to have charge of the National Railway Bureau so much talked of by railway men.

All hail Bedford county! Your bright day is just dawning. If all these roads are to cross your borders we will begin to believe that there is virtue in Patience.

### THE RELEASE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The release of this arch traitor, on bail on the 13th inst., is very likely to be the end of the miserable farce of Seward and Johnson, in the role of punishing traitors and making treason odious. Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Atzeroth, &c., were doubtless justly punished for murder, but their crime was only a consequence of that higher crime, the chief actor in which is now set at liberty. It is thus that the result of Presidential treachery leads to making a mockery of Justice by punishing the ignorant dupes and setting free the original fomentors and principal actors in the bloody drama of rebellion. Though Horace Greeley, in one of his visionary freaks, may see great merit in the indiscriminate pardon or release of state prisoners, the mass of the loyal people can only see in it a most humiliating and disgraceful failure on the part of the government to vindicate justice, and punish the highest crime known to its laws. Despite all the philanthropic theories of visionary enthusiasts, the wisdom of Solomon's judgment as to the efficacy as well as philanthropy of a judicious use of the correcting rod, has never been successfully controverted. True Davis may be arraigned and tried for treason yet, but no one believes that it will be done, but that the whole matter will be let go by default, and thus will end the most disgraceful chapter of the most degraded administration that ever cursed our common country. The effect of such acts, not only of leniency but of folly, was fully demonstrated in the New Orleans riot of last year; if nothing worse follows this last and worst act we may consider ourselves blessed as a nation. If treason thus rewarded breeds not a new and bolder crop of traitors, our faith in the efficacy of rewards, as an incentive to effort in any particular field of enterprise, will be badly shaken. We have before us a wood cut contrasting the condition of our brave soldiers at Andersonville and that of Jeff. Davis in his comfortable quarters at Fortress Monroe. The artist will now have an opportunity of trying his skill once more at a contrast in which Jeff. will figure in a triumphal procession instead of a guarded, though comfortable, apartment in Fortress Monroe.

We had the pleasure of taking our old friend and former associate in the "Art preservative of all Arts," A. C. Mullin, Esq., of Ebensburg, by the hand one day this week. It is many years since we first met him and we have ever found him one of "nature's noblemen,"—a gentleman once found; always a gentleman. We are sorry that the disagreeable and childish differences which characterize the actions of a few of our leading men defeated him for a position which he would have filled with credit to himself and lasting honor to the district at large. We hope to hear, ere long, that his talents—brilliant talents—are properly and remuneratively employed in some position that will know him as the "right man in the right place."

A Good Appointment.—Hon. George Bancroft, the distinguished historian, has been appointed Minister to the court of Prussia at Berlin. This is one of the few appointments that will give satisfaction to the whole country. Prussia is now one of the leading powers of Europe, and it becomes us to be properly represented at her court. Our distinguished countryman, as a scholar and historian as well as a man of taste and culture, will rank second to none in any European court. His appointment is an appropriate acknowledgment of the honor in which our men of letters are held. Such men will honor the American name and reflect credit upon the positions they occupy, while in their hands the national interests will never suffer.

Hon. A. L. Russell will accept our thanks for a copy of the Adjutant General's Report for the year 1866. This is a very valuable report of over 1200 pages, covering the roster of all the Regiments, Battallions, &c., which were organized during the war. It is gotten up in good style and does great credit to the present head of the Adjutant General's Office.

The Executive Committee of the National Union Committee has issued an address to the Republicans of the Union, strongly urging the necessity of the formation of the Republican party in the southern States, and appealing for aid to carry on the work already commenced. The document will be found elsewhere in to-day's issue.

Col. Jordan Secretary of the Commonwealth has our thanks for a copy of the general laws passed by the last Legislature, and several other valuable public documents not heretofore acknowledged.

### National Finances.

Washington, May 20.—The Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department has completed printing the 3 per cent. certificates, to take the place of compound interest notes. They are only of the denominations of $5,000 and $10,000. Fifty million dollars is the limit which will be outstanding at any one time, and it will form a portion of the reserve fund of the national banks. Fractional currency to the amount of $75,000 a day is being printed.

### Chief Justice Chase Will Attend Jeff. Davis Trial.

Washington, May 20.—It is understood that Chief Justice Chase was greatly surprised by the decision of Judge Underwood, allowing Jeff. Davis to obtain bail for his future appearance. Judge Chase will be at the trial of Davis in November next.

### THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

*Address of the National Union Committee.*

New York, May 16.

*To the Republicans of the Union:*

The National Union Committee appeals to the Republicans of the country for their assistance and co-operation in this auspicious crisis of our country.

We deem it of the highest importance that the Republicans of every State should immediately reorganize for the remaining elections of 1867, preparatory to the coming Presidential contest. Especially should this organization be immediately effected in those States which have never before recognized as the only just basis of government the equal rights of man. Not a day should be lost in forming and strengthening within those States a public sentiment in consonance with the principles which underlie the great political organization to which we belong.

To this end we desire to prosecute a systematic and thorough canvass of the Southern States, by the most fficient speakers of both races. We would second their efforts by a distribution of documents, enforcing the printiples policy and aims of the Republican party. We would call in every locality where it is possible, meetings for discussion where those who are with us in principle may learn to act with unity and energy. These measures are required to bring out the vote of the large body of Republican Unionists who now render the Southern States a battle field of principles. It is the pressing need of the hour that bold judicious and able men, thoroughly imbued with our creed should there explain our principles, establish our faithfulness to them, and prove that national greatness and human freedom depend upon the permanent triumph of our cause.

Beyond this it is most essential that we should now establish in these States, Free Thought, Free Speech, and a Free Press. Every part of this Republic must be open to the discussion of principles and measures. This must be sustained, as a cardinal point in our creed, at all and every hazard. Efforts to intimidate the humble and ignorant voter on the part of the Southern planter, must be met with the spirit of freemen, and the determination which a just cause sanctions.

In times past the Republican party has struggled against the unjust reproach of being sectional in its aims and character, though its purpose and the means of effecting them were such as the fathers of the Republic approved. It was accused of being governed by selfish motives, and of desiring to aggrandize the North at the expense of the South. Its adversaries having the power to silence and to crush all opposition, denied all discussion, and overawed even freedom of thought in fifteen States of the Union. It is therefore, now an imperative duty which we owe to our party and to ourselves, to embrace the first opportunity of truly representing to those States how consistently we have contended for the interests welfare, and freedom of the whole Union.

The overthrow of slavery and the rebellion and the enfranchisement of the freedmen rendering this overthrow secure and final, has happily vindicated our course and organization: but it is necessary to stamp the conviction of our loyality and fidelity to the right, irrespective of section or race, upon the reconstructed States. For the first time in many years the enthusiastic followers of our flag, and confessors of our faith, are there taking part in the popular gatherings, and in many of the Southern States, we have reason to believe that they form a decided majority. They are, however, without organization, and lack the cohesion and discipline necessary to success. Three fourths of its members have never voted, and have no political knowledge of the means whereby the popular will is expressed. With many of them the habit is fixed, of rendering implicit obedience to able and dexterous politicians, who are implacably hostile to our principles, and determined on the prostration of our cause.

Our immediate action is therefore imperative. We cannot delay without imperilling all for which so much has been sacrificed in the past. Confident in our strength in the North and West, and Pacific States, 'we must not forget that we have a great duty to perform towards the loyal and true men of the South.

Republicans! our appeal is to you, to carry on and sustain the work which a few loyal and true men have so nobly begun. We cannot ask speakers, in addition to giving their time and talents for months to this labor, to defray their own necessary expenses. We cannot print and distribute documents of the character required without a heavy outlay. We have no means of reliance except upon the generous spirit of that great party which holds the claims of humanity and freedom above all prize. The patronage of the Government, brought into power by the statesmanship, the courage and the loyalty of that party, will not aid us in this good work.

We must therefore appeal directly and personally to you. If you are rich give generously. If poor send to us whatever you can afford. The generous purpose and the noble aim sanctify the humblest efforts. At all events act promptly, and let us feel that the sympathy of the Republican party is with us in our purpose of making this great land the home of true Republican principles where distinctions of race and color are unknown, and where Liberty, Virtue and Intelligence form the enduring basis of our greatness and prosperity.

Address letters and contributions to Gov. Marcus L. Ward, Chairman and Treasurer, Newark, N. J.

Marcus L. Ward, N. J.
Samuel A. Purviance, Pa.
William Claflin, Mass.
John B. Clark, N. H.
Horace Greeley, N. Y.
H. H. Starkweather, Conn.
N. B. Smithers, Del.
H. W. Hoffman, Md.

Executive Committee of the National Union Committee.

### FROM NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, May 17.—General Sheridan telegraphed, yesterday, to General Hartsuff, from Galveston, to issue an order forbidding all persons in this city from carrying firearms.

"Let the firemen's festival go on. Hold troops in readiness to suppress a riot, if necessary, keeping the Custom House as your base of operations, and if necessary call on the naval commander to place his ships opposite the foot of canal street. The foregoing instructions are to be carried out on the supposition that trouble in the city is anticipated."

General Mower addressed the rioters yesterday, when two hundred passed his headquarters on their way to the new basin, brandishing clubs and threatening to lynch the contractors there, as follows:

"If you feel yourselves wronged you must apply to the proper authorities for redress, and you shall have it; but if you take this thing into your own hands you may lose what rights you already possess. If you go on with this rioting, by the Eternal God I will throw grape and canister into you. Now disperse and go to your homes or to your work."

The mob immediately dispersed.

There was a small affair of a like character to day, being an attempt on the part of the mob to prevent others from working. The police made several arrests.

The military was reviewed to day and a gunboat has been ordered in front of the city. All is quiet.

Washington, May 20.—The *Republican* of this morning says it has positive information that a summer session of Congress will certainly be held.

### JEFF. DAVIS.

*The Trial of the Ex-Rebel Chief—Scenes in the Court-room—The Rebel Yell again—A Melo-Dramatic affair.*

Richmond, May 13.—The title of one of Wendell Phillips' best lectures, "The South Triumphant," is no longer an idea of fancy. It had a most remarkable illustration in the United States Circuit Court here to-day. The shouts that went up from the Rebels when Judge Underwood ordered the United States marshal to discharge the prisoner was readily recognized by the "Boys in Blue" as the old rebel yell, heard on a hundred battle-fields of the rebellion. The scene on the streets, from the court-room to the Spottswood Hotel, after the release of Davis, was certainly no less enthusiastic than the scene in Paris when Napoleon Bonaparte returned from Elba. The smouldering fires of the rebellion seemed to be rekindled, and "The Lost Cause" gathered new hopes and fresh courage.

I have already telegraphed you the whole proceeding in bringing Davis here, and in his trial, which has been of the melo-dramatic order. The last act of the rebellion was played in the court-room to-day, with all the scenic and stage effects of the theatre. I need not say that Davis was the star, and that he played his part perfectly.

The court-room was opened about nine o'clock. The newspaper men were admitted first, then the members of the bar, and finally the "Great Unwashed." The audience sat for about half an hour waiting for the play to begin.

Horace Greeley, Augustus Schell, William M. Evarts, William B. Reed, Charles O'Conner, rebel Gen. Imboden, Fitz Hugh Lee, with John Mitchel, Patrick Henry Aylett, Judge Lyons, Dr. Maddox, who shot a Union soldier in Alexandria last year; Rev. Dr. Minnegerode, Jeff Davis' spiritual adviser, and other prominent rebels, entered with due form and ceremony, and occupied what might be termed the orchestra chairs. Then came General Schofield and some members of his staff. Finally, the great star actor, accompanied by General Burton and Surgeon Cooper, appeared. Here there was a marked sensation. A feeling of absolute reverence seized the rebels, and curiosity the Unionists, so that everything for a second was still as death.

Davis looked well, though troubled with slight cough. After the play had commenced, Davis was escorted from the prisoners' dock to a seat between Charles O'Conner and William B. Reed, which he occupied during the performance.

The return to the writ of *habeas corpus* occasioned some little parley between the counsel. After a sort of prologue from Wm. B. Evarts and District Attorney Chandler the trial of the distinguished prisoner was in order.

The intervening scenes, however, were not without their due effect and importance. When Judge Underwood agreed to admit Davis to bail, Charles O'Conner commenced to call the names of bailsmen. The first was Horace Greeley, who stepped up to the clerk's desk with a smiling face, amid the silent admiration of the rebels present. Then followed the names of John Minor Botts and others. After the bail bond was signed. Davis commenced to hold a levee in open court. Greeley, Botts, and other friends stepped up and congratulating him, and engaged in what was evidently an agreeable conversation. Davis smiled all over; a grim, ghastly smile, which seemed to say, "I have conquered at last."

As soon as Judge Underwood announced that the prisoner was discharged, Davis left the court-room and proceeded to his carriage. As he emerged from the building the air was rent with cheers upon cheers, and the rebels stood with uncovered heads. The United States troops who were on guard along the square looked ineffably mean. I am sure they felt ashamed of themselves, or of the Government they represented. Davis was driven rapidly to his hotel, the crowd following his carriage and cheering wildly all the time. As he neared the Spottswood Hotel Mrs. Davis and other ladies in her rooms waved their handkerchiefs from the windows. Everything was in a state of excitement, and it seemed as if the return from Montgomery in 1861 was being repeated.

After his arrival at the hotel Davis held a levee in the ladies' parlor. He was literally surrounded by admirers, who consisted of Southern rebels and Northern flunkeys.

Hand shaken was now in order, and such a welcome has seldom been witnessed. Old men and young wives and maidens cried like children for very joy, as they clasped the hand of the defiled chief. Davis is politician enough to know that these demonstrations will not do him any good at the North, and with the Radicals, who virtually control the Government. He told a friend that he was sorry for them, and that he must get away from here quietly, as soon as possible. He leaves here to-night for New York, from whence he will probably proceed to New Hampshire to visit poor Frank Pierce. He will then proceeed to Canada. Judge Underwood and District Attorney Chandler are not to blame for to-day's work. They were ready to try Davis. Wm. M. Evarts, however, who is Seward's particular friend, and who, in connection with Andrew Johnson, Attorney General Stanberry, Seward, and Greeley, arranged the whole affair, at Washington, said the Government, was not ready to procede with the trial. There was nothing left for Judge Underwood but to release Davis on bail. The Administration at Washington is responsible for the whole affair. As usual, Andrew Johnson has acted like a——mean white. While the trial was in progress, Judge Underwood received the following dispatch from Washington:

"Beware of Greeley! Remember Libby Prison, Andersonville, and Belle Isle. Millions are looking on, and expect you to do your duty."

The result of two days' business will be the final release of Davis. Nobody ever expects to see him brought to trial. His sureties are willing to pay the forfeit of the bond if he leaves the country. It is only one hunnred thousand instead of half a million. So ends the act of the slaveholders' rebellion. Horace Greeley has all of a sudden become quite a lion with the rebels. They have invited him to speak to-morrow evening on the state of the country, in the African Methodist Church, and he has consented. It is probable they will give him a public dinner.


D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,

On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.

Bedford, Oct 20. '65.,

DANIEL BORDER,
Pitt street, two doors west of the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa.

WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

apr.28, 1865—zz.

THOMAS MERWINE,
MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET WARE, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned having purchasad the Shop Tools, &c., of the late Wm. Stahl, dec'd, is now prepared to do all kinds of CABINET WORK in good style and at the shortest notice, at the OLD STAND in West Pitt street.

☞ Having a HEARSE, he is also prepared to furnish COFFINS and ATTEND FUNERALS.

THOMAS MERWINE.

March15 3m.


### FROM EUROPE.

*Sanguinary Battles Fought in Candia.—Defeat of the Turks under Omar Pacha. Petition of the Great Powers.—Honors to the Memory of Minister Wright.—Reappearance of the Rinderpest in England.*

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, May 17—Evening.—A meeting of Americans was held in this city to day, in honor of the memory of the late Governor Wright. Over one hundred persons were present. Mr. Fay presided, and Ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, delivered a eulogy. A series of appropriate resolutions were passed.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, May 17.—An imperial decree has been promulgated, favoring the Protestant inhabitants of Hungary.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, May 17—Evening.—Orders have been issued in Council for the prevention or restriction of the ravages of the rinderpest, which has again made its appearance and prevails in some of the counties of England.

THE CANDIAN WAR.

London, May 17—Evening.—Dispatches received from Athens state that two sanguinary battles have taken place recently in Candia, in both of which the Turkish commander Omar Pasha, was badly defeated. His loss in both engagements is computed at three thousand men.

The great powers of Europe have again united in a petition to the Sublime Porte to cede the island of Crete to the Greek Government.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Lisbon, May 17.—The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived here to day. The South American news is important. Presidant Lopez, of Paraguay, has accepted the meditation proffered by the United States Government, through its Minister, Mr. Washburne, and will immediately send an envoy to Washington. The allies, on the other hand, had not accepted the American plan, and it was doubtful whether they would do so at all.

No more fighting had taken place between the contending armies.

The revolt in the District of Mendoza, in the Argentine Republic, is assuming still more alarming proportions.

LATER.

*The Luxembourg Question Settled.—Treaty Signed by Napoleon and King William. New Trial of Fenians Denied.*

London, May 20—10 A. M.—Consols and Ills. R. R. are firmer. U. S. bonds and Erie R. R. unchanged.

London, May 20.—The settlement of the Luxembourg question has been determined, the treaty having been signed by Napoleon and King William of Prussia.

U. S. 5-20s, at Frankfort, 75.

The U. S. steamer Miantonomah has arrived at Gibraltar.

Liverpool, May 20.—Cotton steady and unchanged.

A new trial in the case of Meany and others has been denied.


A Cough, A Cold or A Sore Throat,

Require immediate attention, and should be checked.

If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease or Consumption,

is often the result.

BROWN'S
BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief,

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. Sold everywhere.

ov N.30 1866: 6m

A. G. Shroyer, } No. 53, April Term, 1867.
vs. } In the Common Pleas of
Susan Shroyer. } Bedford county. Alias Subpœna on Libel for Divorce. Two returns of *non est inventus*.

April 22, 1867. On motion of J. B. Cessna, Esq., M. A. Points, appointed to take testimony. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will meet all parties interested at the house of John L. Grove, in the town of Bloody Run, on Tuesday, May 28, 1867, at ten o'clock A. M., to take testimony.

M. A. POINTS,
may3.:4t Commissioner.

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa., and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms. All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra charge. apl19:1y.

ABSALOM GARLICK,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
Bloody Run, Pa.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.

He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS*, and *JEWELRY*.

☞ Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. my4

$23.000.000.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LOAN

FREE FROM ALL STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to the nearest Bank or Banker; also by either of the undersigned,

JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.

April 26:6m. Bankers, Philadelphia.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of John Rowzer, late of Napier township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DUNCAN M'VICKOR, Adm'r.,
April 5. residing in Schellsburg.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any cologne, used to bathe the the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecadented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by Demas Barnes & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

**Saratoga Spring Water,** sold by all Druggist

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulent is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

**Saratoga Spring Water,** sold by all Druggists

Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For cuts, sprains, burns, swellings, and caked breasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a sure cure.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, stings and bites, there is nothing like the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For spavined horses, the poll-evil, ringbone and sweeny, the Mexican Liniment never fails.

For wind-galls, scratches, big-head and splint, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

It is more certain than the doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire, it tipped over and scalded my hands terribly. * * ½ The Mustang Liniment extracted the pain, caused the sore to heal rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad st., Phil.

Mr. S. Litch, of Hyde Park, Vt. writes: "My horse was considered worthless, (spavin,) but since the use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here."

All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, signed G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and also has the private U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top.

Look *closely, and be not deceived by Counterfeits.*

Sold by all Druggists, at 25, 50 cts., and $1.00.

**Saratoga Spring Water,** sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage and in the city belle! It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggist will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cents per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

**Saratoga Spring Water,** sold by all Druggists

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dies are composed of *poor caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers. C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist.

**Saratoga Spring Water,** sold by all Druggists

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

**Saratoga Spring Water,** sold by all Druggistse

Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulent is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold every where, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's Pure Extract." Take no other.

**Saratoga Spring Water,** sold by all Druggists

July 13th, 1866, eowly.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just opened a large and general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

BUYERS IN SEARCH OF BARGAINS are respectfully invited to call, feeling assured we can please all in

QUALITY AND PRICE.

TERMS: Cash or Produce.

When credit is given it is only for six Months—after that period interest will be charged on all accounts.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 3d, 1867.:4t.

NEW FANCY AND MILLINERY STORE.

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION!

MRS. BORDER & CO.,

(at the store lately occupied by Mrs. Carn & Co.,) have just received the best assortment of FANCY, DRY AND MILLINERY GOODS that has ever been brought to this place, which they will sell VERY LOW FOR CASH; consisting, in part, of

PERSIAN TWILLS,
WOOL DE LAINES,
PURE MOHAIR LUSTRES,
DE LAINES,
CALICOS,
MUSLINS,
WHITE COLORED CAMBRICS,
SACKING FLANNELS,
CLOTH FOR SACKS, &c.,
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHAWLS,

NOTIONS, in great variety, Kid, Beaver, Buck, Silk, Lisle and Cotton Gloves; Lamb's Wool, Merino and Cotton Hose, for Ladies and Gentlemen; Dress Buttons and Trimmings in great variety. Paper and Linen Cuffs and Collars for ladies and gents. Worsted and Cotton Broiding, Braids, Velvet Ribbons, black and bright colors, Crape Veils, and Silk Tissue for Veils; Hopkins' "Own Make" Hoop Skirts, all sizes; G. W. Laird's Bloom of Youth, for the complexion, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS OF ALL KINDS,

consisting of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, &c. ☞Millenery work done on short notice, in the neatest and latest styles.

☞Call and see for yourselves before buying elsewhere. We will show our goods with pleasure free of charge. [May10:3m.]

BEDFORD
CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.,

Having removed to Schaffer's Row, Juliana St., three doors North of Lewis' Drug Store, we are prepared to show our friends and customers the finest stock of goods in our line ever brought to Bedford. In

READY-MADE CLOTHING

we have everything that can be asked for, 40 per cent lower than last year. COATS, PANTS, VESTS and SUITS of every description.

DRY GOODS,

CALICOS, MUSLINS, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, &c., &c.

NOTIONS—Latest style Paper and Linen Collars for Ladies and Gents, Neckties, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs. The best and cheapest Hosiery in town. Skirt Braids, latest styles Skeletons and best quality.

OUR CASSIMERES

will attract the particular attention of lovers of good, fashionable and cheap goods. In Hats we have a line superior in manufacture to any ever brought to Bedford, as well as all leading and standard styles. Gentlemen would do well to examine our stock. In Straw Goods we have the latest styles for gentlemens' wear at greatly reduced prices. These are also direct from the manufacturer and can be sold very low. Also, Shakers of all sizes.

☞CALL, EVERYBODY, and see for yourself.

☞NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.☜

TERMS--Cash or Produce.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.

NOTICE—Having changed my business relations I desire to close all accounts at once, either by note or cash. Those indebted will please take notice, and act accordingly.

May10.3m. R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

T. BURCHINELL & CO'S.

NEW PLANING MILL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Having erected a first class Mill, we are now prepared to furnish all kinds of

BUILDING MATERIALS

of DRY LUMBER at Moderate Prices,

*White and Yellow Pine Flooring,*
*Weather Boarding,*
*Door and Window Frames,*
*Doors and Sash,*
*All kinds of Blinds and Shutters,*

Brackets and Scrolls sawed to order, Wood-Mouldings of every description always on hand. Turning, Newell Posts, Balisters, &c.

Being situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal it is convenient for shipping to any part of the State. The Senior Partner being a practical Architect and Builder will furnish Plans, Specifications and Detail Drawing for all kinds of buildings.

Orders for work solicited and promptly filled.

April 26:3m.


PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Christian Felton, late of East Providence township, deceased, will sell, upon the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of JUNE, A. D., 1867, the following Real Estate, to wit:

A tract of land situate in the township of East Providence, containing 290 acres more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with two log, weatherboarded dwelling houses thereon erected, also a double log frame barn and other outbuildings. A number of fine fruit trees are distributed over the farm, and several springs of excellent water are convenient to the improvements.

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments.

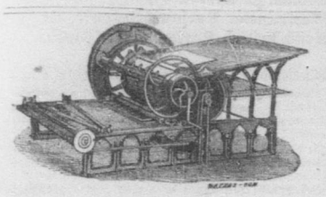
Sale to commence at one o'clock on said day.

ANTHONY FELTON,
CHRISTIAN FELTON,
May17ts. Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Casper Smith, late of Harrison tp., dec'd., having been granted the undersigned, persons having claims and those indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to present their accounts properly authenticated for settl

# Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1867.


DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

*President Judge*—Hon. Alex. King.
*Associate Judges*—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
*Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.*—O. E. Shannon.
*District Attorney*—E. F. Kerr.
*Treasurer*—George Mardorff.
*Sheriff*—Robert Steckman.
*Deputy Sheriff*—Philip Huzzard.
*Deputy Surveyor*—Samuel Ketterman.
*Commissioners*—Michael Werts, Michael S. Ritchey and David Mowsare. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
*Directors of Poor*—Samuel Beckley, D. R. Anderson and Michael Diehl. *Steward*—Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
*Auditors*—David Evans, James Mattingly and John R. Lucas.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

*Burgess*—O. E. Shannon.
*Assistant Burgess*—Philip Huzzard.
*Council*—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
*Constable*—William Gephart.
*High Constable*—Samuel Waters.
*School Directors*—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

*Episcopalian*—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
*Presbyterian*—Rev. A. V. Schenck.
*Lutheran*—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
*Methodist*—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
*German Reformed*—Rev. H. Heckerman.
*Roman Catholic*—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

*Bedford Lodge*, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
*Peace Branch Encampment*, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
*Bedford Lodge*, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
*Bedford Lodge*, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

☞ We announced some time ago that a building had really been erected in Bedford. Since then an attache of this establishment was placed *hors du combat* in assisting to erect another. Bedford MOVES! but *slowly!*

WE call attention to the advertisement of "Globe Factory" by Mr. Keagy in this issue. This is an old and well established institution, and the goods manufactured by Mr. Keagy are excellent.

THE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH of Bloody Run, this county, will be dedicated to the worship of the Triune God, by Divine permission, on Sunday, June the 2nd. A number of Ministers of the Reformed Church have signified their willingness to be present and participate in the solemn services.

APPLICATION FOR A NEW POST OFFICE.—We understand that application has been made to the P. O. Department for the establishment of a post office at Mr. Hunt's, in Cumberland Valley tp. An office is greatly needed in that locality, and we hope the Department will grant it.—*Gazette.*

☞ Since the project of establishing a Steam Tannery at the Foot of Dry Ridge has been started, we hear that Hanks & Co. intend to establish a similar improvement at Bloody Run. There is enterprise above and below us, but none in Bedford. Oh when will the Good Genius stop here? Echo answers—"when!"

CAMP MEETING.—There will be a Camp Meeting for Bloody Run circuit, M. E. Church, held in a beautiful grove, (where there is an abundance of water,) two miles south of Bloody Run, on the road to Clearville, to commence August 30th. The authorities hope to make arrangements to convey, free of expense, all tents which may come up the H. B. T. Railroad, and as the company will likely extend the courtesy extended in the past, of passing all tents free over the road; those who may wish to enjoy the meeting will have a fine opportunity.

AN individual, named Kepler, *Rev.* Samuel, who "once upon a time" held forth on the street corners, in the groceries and in the Court House of this place, we learn from the Rockingham *Register*, has turned up in Harrisonburg, Virginia. This is not the last place in which he will "turn up" by any means; if he would have had the courage of ordinary men he would have been considerable further South, where his heart was, four years ago. This place is well rid of him. *Gazette* please copy.

WE this week publish, in another column, under the head of "How a Loafer was Rebuked," a few very pregnant lines. There is another class of "platter-brains" who are equally culpable. We mean that class who stand on the street corners and in the office-doors and observe every lady passer by. The moment they see a lady enter a place of business they post off at once, and break in upon her, when, in all probability, she desires to transact business of a nature that she does not wish all the world to know, and especially the ungentlemanly *intruder* who thus breaks in upon her. We have seen so much of this that we are disgusted with it.

THE GALAXY for June contains three full-page illustrations and the following articles: The German Cotillion, by George D. Budd; Bismarck (with a portrait,) by Charles W. Elliott; Solitude and Democracy, by Eugene Benson; a sketch of Dejazet, the French *Soubrette*; A Norse Love Story, by Richard Grant White; The Legend of Amsanctus, by W. L. Alden; Torturing Words, by George Wakeman; American Painters, by Russell Sturgis, jr., Nebulæ, by the Editor, and other articles; beside fresh installments of Waiting for the Verdict and Steven Lawrence, Yeoman. The price of the GALAXY is $3.50 a year; two copies for $6. Single copies 30 cents. For $4 The Galaxy will be sent for one year, together with a copy each of Archie Lovell, by Mrs. Edwards, and The Claverings, by Anthony Trollope, both books illustrated. Address W. C. & F. P. Church, No. 39 Park Row, New York.

OUR townsman, James M. Bell, Esq., in company with a number of other prominent Pennsylvanians, have gone on an excursion through Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and other Southern States. The party left Washington in a special train provided for the purpose, on yesterday.—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

THE WEATHER, that never failing subject of comment has been decidedly, in the language of the Almanacs, "variable," for several weeks past, and as yet gives no sign of improvement. Wind, rain, mud, black lowering clouds and gloomy fogs, with stray streaks of sunshine, few and far between, make up the dismal record thus far of what has sometimes been called the 'merry month of May,' but has not yet given us one clear, bright, warm day, with the blue skies and merrily singing birds of a genuine old fashioned May.

PISCATORIAL.—Our young friend E. M. Alsip, Esq., while on a visit to the borders of Somerset county, a few days ago, bagged 260 fine trout as the fruit of a day's sporting in the mountain streams. Espy is a keen sportsman and a skillful disciple of Isaak Walton, as his invariable success in capturing the speckled beauties of our mountain streams well attests. May as abundant success attend him as a disciple of Blackstone.

SCHOOL ACCOUNTS.—There appears to be a general negligence on the part of School Directors to publish the accounts of the receipts and expenditures of their respective districts as required by the Act of Assembly. The State Superintendent of Common Schools states that this section of the law is as obligatory upon the Board of Directors as is the section requiring them to keep open the schools, and a neglect to perform this duty according to the law will subject Directors to removal by the courts, the same as the neglect of any other duty required by law.

THE WORK ON THE NEW RESERVOIR seems to have come to a full stop. Nothing seems to have been done for months, and the half finished work unless soon looked after, will be found crumbling to the ground. The walls are already giving way; whether from bad workmanship in the building or want of care since their completion, we are not prepared to say. Will the city fathers have the goodness to inform us whether or not we are to have any use of the new reservoir this season? Or are we to be without water again when the dry season arrives? The tax-payers of the borough would like to know when, if ever, they are to derive any benefit from the money invested in this enterprise.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—Rev. A. V. Schenck, of the Presbyterian Church, has been preaching a series of sermons on the observance of the Sabbath. Ministers of the gospel throughout this community would do well to emulate his example in illustrating the necessity for, and enforcing the duty of observing the fourth commandment. There is no doubt but that a desperate effort will be made at the next session of our legislature to repeal at least a portion of our laws enforcing the observance of the Sabbath; and it becomes the moral watchmen of the country to be vigilant in counteracting all efforts to educate public sentiment into favoring a relaxation of laws imposing moral restraints upon that portion of every community that would know no laws but such as ministered to its own avarice or sensual indulgence. L.

SOLDIER'S ORPHANS.—Complaints are almost daily made in regard to the treatment of the Soldier's Orphans at White Hall, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. All manner of charges are preferred, whether true or false, we are not prepared to say; where, however, there is so much smoke there must be a little fire. So bad is the reputation of this institution in this county that it will be utterly out of the question to get the consent of mothers to send their children to any of these schools unless this matter is fully ventilated and satisfactorily explained. The State authorities, who have the good of these schools in their hands, will do well to call Mr. Denlinger to account for his stewardship, and if weighed in the balance and found wanting, let an example be made of him.

POSTAL AFFAIRS—An effort is again being made to establish a Post Office at the Foot of Dry Ridge. There was an office there for many years, called "Mann's Choice," in honor of our distinguished townsman, Hon. Job Mann. We learn that the office has been discontinued at Buffalo Mills. We cannot account for this, unless it should be owing to the inefficiency or negligence of the officer who has hitherto conducted it. This is a most unfortunate region; for a distance of fifteen or twenty miles, from the Foot of Dry Ridge to the Maryland line, in a narrow valley, hemmed in on all sides by high mountains, there are no postal facilities. A few years ago we made an effort to have the route revived, but we were told from Washington that the offices had been so miserably conducted, through inefficiency, that the Department would not re-establish it until assurance was given that persons capable of transacting the little business pertaining to a country post office would apply. Unquestionably there are such persons on this route, and for their own advantage, as well as for the accommodation of the public, they should sacrifice a little, and make an effort to have the route re-established. But as long as "dunder-heads" who can scarcely write their own name, and add three figures in simple addition, apply, there is no use talking about it.

WE are pleased to hear that the Rev. Edwin M. Long, formerly in charge of the Union Tabernacle of Philadelphia, and widely known as the Children's Preacher, intends holding one of his grand Jubilees in the M. E. Church of this place, commencing Wednesday evening, May 29th. We are told the church is to be beautifully decorated, which, with Mr. Long's splendid Panoramic Paintings, brilliant illustrative lecture, together with the songs of the children, will make a jubilee indeed, that will gladden the hearts of all who may attend. Among the many testimonials, we clip the following from the *American Presbyterian*, Philadelphia, in a notice of a Children's Meeting held at Cape May, in August, 1866:

"Fifteen hundred people, most of them children, assembled in grand jubilee, in Congress Hall—as many more went away unable to gain admittance. * * * The feature of the day was an illustrated sermon by Rev. E. M. Long, on the text: "A man shall be an hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest." A beautifully painted panorama was made to pass before the audience, each picture assisting the speaker in enforcing his subject. We have seldom seen an audience of young and old more closely interested than was this one in Mr. Long's sermon, and the good it is calculated to do, by the strong impression made by one sense assisting the other, must be very considerable."

THE FAMINE IN THE SOUTH—TO MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL.—A circular issued from the Board of Trade Rooms, Philadelphia, calls upon the people of Bedford county to contribute their mite to the fund for the relief of the Starving Poor of the South. The following have been appointed by the Managers of the Fund, a committee, to bring the subject before the people of Bedford county:

John Cessna, W. T. Daugherty, W. P. Schell, E. F. Kerr, J. T. Gephart, J. G. Hartley, B. F. Meyers, G. R. Bailey, J. P. Reed, Josiah Miller, Andrew Crisman, Joseph B. Noble, James Madara, A. H. Hull, F. D. Beegle, H. P. Diehl, J. B. Williams, C. W. Ashcom, John Filler.

At a meeting of as many of the Committee as could be assembled, it was.

*Resolved*, That the ministers of the several churches in the county, be respectfully requested to announce to their congregations that contributions in aid of the Southern Famine Relief Fund, will be solicited on next Sabbath, 19th inst., or as soon thereafter as they may deem best.

We hope that the gentlemen appointed the above committee will see that ministers in their neighborhood are requested to announce this collection to their congregations. There is pressing need for help. White and black alike are crying to us for bread. Shall we turn a deaf ear to the cries of starvation? God forbid.

Contributions can be sent to any of the committee residing in Bedford who will at once forward them to the Treasurer at Philadelphia or may be sent direct to J. M. Aertsen, Treasurer, S. E. Corner Walnut and Dock Streets, Philadelphia.—*Bedford Gazette.*

## NEWS OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

We clip the following items from papers published in neighboring counties:

JOHN PALMER, Ex. District Attorney for Bedford county, has absconded with a large amount of bounty funds, &c., due soldiers' widows, and others. We presume he has gone to pay Jeff Davis a visit to receive a lesson on Democracy.—*Hol. Whig.*

BURGLARY.—On Saturday night last between 10 and 11 o'clock the drug stores of C. C. Shriver, & Co., 51 and 53 Baltimore street were burglariously entered and robbed of what money remained in one of the drawers, amounting to five or ten dollars. The thief effected an entrance by passing through the cellar, and thence into the wholesale house by a trap door. He then entered the retail store, and while engaged in his depredations, one of the clerks entered for the purpose of filling a prescription, whereupon the thief became alarmed and hastily decamped.—*Cumberland Civilian.*

MAD DOGS IN PERRY COUNTY.—The *People's Advocate*, published at New Bloomfield, Perry county, of the 1st inst., says: We learn that several hogs and a young heifer belonging to Mr. Solomon Bernheisle, of Tyrone township, were bitten by a mad dog and became rabid. It is also reported that Mr. Moses Waggoner, living about Loysville, had to kill a horse that showed unmistakable symptoms of being mad. Jacob Kline, of Bridgeport, Spring township, killed his dog last week, as it had been bitten and showed sighs of going mad.

BERLIN came near being made a "temperance" village last week. Remonstrances against granting license to two of the Hotel keepers were presented to the court, the third "Landlord" agreeing not to ask for a license in case the other two were refused. The thirsty citizens however prevailed on the remonstrants not to urge the matter, and on promises of circumspect conduct in the future, the remonstance was withdrawn. So the lovers of the "ardent" in that ancient village will not be compelled, as they feared, to establish a "jug line" to the neighboring distilleries.—*Som. Whig.*

INFORMATION WANTED.—Washington and Charity Black are very anxious to hear of the whearabouts of their son John. He is a small boy, of dark color. He was taken away from this city by Thomas Bennett and S. Sanders, against his own will and that of his parents. When last heard from they were about Mifflintown, Juniata county, working their way to Erie, Pa. as chimney sweeps. Any persons or papers giving any information concerning the boy's whereabouts, will confer a great favor on his distressed parents, by addressing them at Harrisburg.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Now that the Legislature has adjourned, the people are in a state of bewilderment in regard to the laws, important or unimportant, which have been enacted during the session. Some of these find their way into newspapers, through the efforts of the publishers to procure information for their readers, but the great body of them remain a total mystery to those who are most directly concerned. Had the Legislature made proper arrangements to have the general laws enacted published officially in the newspapers, as is done in many of the other States, this condition of ignorance would not have existed. We agree with the Montrose *Republican* when it says that the time will soon come when such indifference to the public wants will not be tolerated.—*Ex.*

WE place at the head of our paper to-day the excellent county ticket nominated at the primary election last week. The renomination of Mr Weller—without opposition—as our Legislative candidate, was a compliment not often conceded, but was eminently due to his fidelity to his party, and local interests during the session of last winter, and we presume his nomination by the district conference will also, as it should be, condeded. In the person of Captain Grim for Treasurer, and Mr. Auman for Commissioner—two gallant and badly wounded soldiers—we have fitting representatives of the "boy's in blue," and the material for efficient and reliable county officers. Mr. Meyers for Director of the Poor, and Mr. Cupp for Auditor well represent our staid agricultural community, and complete a very good ticket, which will, as it should be elected by a large majority.—*Som. Whig.*

MEETING OF CLASSIS.—The "Mercersburg Classis," of the Reformed Church held its annual session in Pattonsville, Bedford county, Pa., on Friday, May 17th, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The Classis is a representative body composed of some 25 to 30 ministers and represents from 18 to 20 Pastoral charges, in the several counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, Blair, Fulton and Franklin, numbering an adult membership of over 6000, including also the Baptist children, (last year's report numbering 5,282.)

The officers of Classis, during the past year, were the Rev. H. Heckman, of Bedford, Rev. W. M. Deatrick, of Friend's Cove Stated Clerk, and Rev. J. Hassler, Treasurer.

Each minister is required to present to Classis in writing, a Parochial report, on the state of morals and religion in his charge, an account of all his labors, the number of Baptisms, Confirmations, Deaths, &c.; also the amount contributed for missions, education, &c., which report is to be confirmed and endorsed by the Elder present.

The sessions usually last four or five days, and are opened to all who see proper to attend.—*Huntingdon Monitor.*

HOW A LOAFER WAS REBUKED.—We take the following bit of rhyme from the New Albany (Ind.) *Commercial*. To the gangs of ignorant young platter-brains who stand at the post-office, church doors and street corners, and make obscene remarks about the ladies who pass, we recommend an attentive persual of the following:

WHO WAS IT?

He was standing on the corner,
In the place where loafers meet,
And he watched the dressy damsels,
As they waded o'er the street.

From his mouth came inuendoes,
And his eyes were opened wide,
As on tiptoe they came dancing
O'er the muddy, sloppy tide.

When a lady and her daughter,
Stepping carefully along,
Closely veiled from street inspection,
Heard his slimy venomed tongue.

Then the little veils were lifted,
And with shame his head he hung,
For his mother and his sister
Thus had struck the speaker dumb.


**We are Selling**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Men's all wool Cass. Business Coats as low as | | | | | $5 00 |
| " " " | | | Pants | " | 3 00 |
| " " " | | | Vests | " | 2 00 |
| | | | Whole Suits | | $10 00 |
| " | Better | " | Coats | " | 6 00 |
| " | " | " | Pants | " | 3 50 |
| " | " | " | Vests | " | 2 50 |
| | | | Whole Suits | | $12 00 |
| " | " | " | Coats | " | 8 00 |
| " | " | " | Pants | " | 4 00 |
| " | " | " | Vests | " | 3 00 |
| | | | Whole Suits | | $15 00 |

The garments we are rapidly selling at above-named prices are all good, well made and serviceable, well adapted to business or ordinary wear. The prices are less than half those for which same goods have been sold.

Advancing from these we have all grades up to the finest French and English fabrics, which are sold at proportionately low prices, are surpassed by none in style or fit, and made with special care—the small quantity of clothing manufactured generally this season having given us an unusually good chance for selecting our workmen from the best in the city. Our goods have all been purchased for cash from manufacturers and importers at far less than cost, which enables us to sell at the low prices named.

BOY'S DEPARTMENT.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| We are selling | | | | | |
| Boy's all-wool Cassimere Coats as low as | | | | | $3 00 |
| " " " | | | Pants | " | 2 00 |
| | | | Whole Suit | | $5 00 |
| " | Better | " | Coat | for | 4 00 |
| " | " | " | Pants | " | 3 00 |
| | | | Whole Suit | | $7 00 |

And all other grades at prices equally low—made and trimmed in the best manner from a choice selection of suitable fabrics. Our Boy's goods are all on the first floor, nearest the front, convenient for ladies.

We have the largest establishment for the manufacture and sale of Clothing in Philadelphia, occupied exclusively by ourselves and filled with the largest stock and most complete assortment in the city.

We guarantee our prices lower than the lowest elsewhere or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

HALF WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. | BENETT & CO., TOWER HALL 518 MARKET STREET.

NOTE. We have recently renovated and refitted our establishment, and introduced a vastly increased amount of light by a new process, the effect of which is well worth seeing.

May 17,-3ms.

**From a Lady.**

WEST MILTON, Saratoga Co., N. Y., July 6, 1861.

DR. HOSTETTER—Sir: I have long delayed writing to you my sincere thanks for the good you have done my daughter. I can truly say that nothing but the kind hand of Providence and your Bitters have saved her from an early grave. For three years I have been doctoring her with syrups and all kinds of bitters that have been recomended to me for her, besides having two first rate physicians, but all seemed to do her no good, while I was searching the almanacs and all the newspapers that I could get hold of, in hopes of finding something that would suit her case. Accidentally there came part of a newspaper around some goods that I bought at the Spa. In looking over it I saw at a glance that your Bitters was just what she needed. I sent the next day to Ballston Spa and got a bottle of your Bitters. She commenced taking them, and such a change in one week with her appetite and the distress that victuals occasioned, and that burning in the Stomach, I never saw in my life, as there was in her. She has taken three bottles and is now able to work all the time. I think there is a little derangement of the Liver. Please send me three bottles more, which I think will cure her entirely. We and others thought she had a disease of the heart, but that beating and fluttering that would almost stop her from breathing at times, is all gone.

Yours, with respect,
May10. MRS. AMANDA M'PHERSON.

**Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.---A Substitute for Calomel.**

These Pills are composed of various roots, having the power to relax the secretions of the liver as promptly and effectually as blue pill or mercury, and without producing any of those disagreeable or dangerous effects which often follow the use of the latter.

In all billious disorders these Pills may be used with confidence, as they promote the discharge of vitiated bile, and remove those obstructions from the liver and biliary ducts, which are the cause of billious affections in general.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS cure Sick Headache, and all disorders of the Liver, indicated by sallow skin, coated tongue, costiveness, drowsiness, and a general feeling of weariness and lassitude, showing that the liver is in a torpid or obstructed condition.

In short, these Pills may be used with advantage in all cases where a purgative or alterative medicine is required.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is in perfect health, are on Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers' price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Colins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

Nov. 23, 4th & 5th w. ca. mo. 1 yr.


**The Markets.**

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—Flour dull and weak; a few hundred barrels sold; superfine $9 50@10; Northwestern extra $13@14 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio 13@15; California $16 50@17. Rye Flour $8 50@8 75. No sales of Corn Meal. Pennsylvania Wheat is in fair request; common grades not much inquired for; sales of Pennsylvania red at $3@3 30. Rye $1 70@1 73 for Western Pennsylvania and Canada. Corn is quiet, and yellow afloat, in cars and from store $1 12@1 23. Oats steady; 10,000 bushels of Penna sold at 80c. Provisions firm and not much doing. Whisky is entirely nominal.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Cotton quiet; sales at 28c. Flour declined 10c.; 4,000 bbls. sold at $10 65@13 99 for State, $10 65@14 00 for Western, $13 30@15 50 for Ohio, $13 40@18 00 for Southern. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn unchanged. Oats active at 1@2c. advance; 30,000 bus. sold at 93@95c. for State and 38c. for Western. Rye quiet; 1,500 bus. sold at $1 73@1 75. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork firm; new mess $22 87½@22 40. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet.

## MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. SIMON B. SIGEL and Miss SARAH ANN LOUDERBAUGH, both of East Providence township.


HAYES IRVINE,
ALTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned on the last will and testament of George Mullin, late of Napier township, Bedford county, dec'd.—that all persons indebted to said estate are notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present them for settlement, duly authenticated.
G. S. MULLIN,
residing near Schellsburg,
A. C. MULLIN,
residing in Ebensburg,
May 24, 1867.:6t Executors.

WASHINGTON HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

GLOBE WOOLEN FACTORY.—20,000 LBS. OF WOOL WANTED.—The proprietor of this well established institution returns his thanks to his numerous customers for their former patronage, and begs to assure them that he is now better prepared than ever to accommodate them. His machinery, which is abundant, is in excellent order, and he can card and spin for customers on the shortest notice, at 25 cents per pound, and he is prepared to do all kinds of manufacturing. Mr. Ullery will wait upon our former customers throughout the county and afford them an opportunity to exchange their wool for goods. At least 20,000 lbs. of good wool is anxiously desired. Please give us a call if convenient, if not, "wait for the wagon."
May 24-3m. JOHN KEAGY.

ANOTHER VETO ON HIGH PRICES!
WHICH IS WORTHY OF NOTE.
You can save 25 per cent. by buying your goods of
GEO. R. & W. OSTER, Bedford, Pa.
They are now opening a choice variety of new and desirable STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, FANCY NOTIONS, COTTON YARNS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS,
Brooms, Baskets, Woodenware, &c.
Look at some of their PRICES:
Best new styles DELAINS, 22, 25 cts.
CALICOES, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 cts.
GINGHAMS, 12, 15, 20, 25 cts.
MUSLINS 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, 25 cts.
CASSIMERES 75, 85, $1.00 $1.15, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
LADIE'S 6-4 SACKINGS, $1.75. $2.00, all wool.
DRILLINGS, Pantaloon Stuffs, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 cts.
GENTS ½ HOSE, 10, 12, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35 cts.
LADIES' HOSE, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 cts.
LADIES' SHOES as low as 90 cts.
CARPETS, 45, 60, 75, 1.25, 1.35, 1.40, 1.50.
GOOD RIO COFFEE, 25, 28; best 30 cts.
Extra Fine Oolong, Japan, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas.
SUGARS and SYRUPS, a choice assortment.
SHAD, MACKEREL and HERRING, choice fat fish.
☞ We invite all to call and see for themselves. A busy store and increasing trade: a telling FACT that their low prices are popular.
TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified.
May 24, 1867.-3m.

HATCHETS.
The best and cheapest for the consumer are those manufactured by
JENKINS & TONGUE,
PHILADELPHIA.
Shingling, Lathing, Claw and Broad, made of the best cast-steel and warranted as good or better than any others made in the United States, and sold at much lower prices than any other really first-class hatchets. They are tempered by one of the firm, S. J. Tongue, who possesses a peculiar faculty that might be called
STEEL ON THE BRAIN,
Which has given his tools a great celebrity in these parts.
TRY THEM.
Nos. 33 and 35 Richmond Street; the RED cars up Third Street cross Richmond near the works.
May 24-1m.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
HARTLEY & METZGER have just received from Vermont, an assortment of beautiful falling top wagons for children. Offered AT CITY PRICES. [may24.

THREE DOZEN MORE!!
Of those everlasting Cog Wheel Clothes Wringers, warranted to please, just received at HARTLEY & METZGER'S, who have on hand a half dozen of Gipson's Champion Ohio Clothes Washers, all that is unsold out of a 100 brought to Bedford within a year. [may24.

75 GREENCASTLE GRAIN CRADLES for the harvest of 1867. Look out for them and engage what you want in time at Hartley & Metzger's, FARMER'S DEPOT. [may24.

"FARMER MOWERS."
A few of "The Farmer" Mowing Machines may be had by ordering soon from HARTLEY & METZGER. It is the CHEAPEST and BEST single Mower ever invented. All Iron and Steel. Call and see them at the sign of the BIG PADLOCK. [may24.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—All persons are hereby cautioned against Hunting or otherwise trespassing on the premises of the undersigned, as we are determined to enforce the law against all disregarding this notice.
WM. HULL, JOHN WILLIAMS,
HENRY HULL, CHAS. WILLIAMS,
BENJ. HULL, B. F. WILLIAMS,
CATH. HULL, J. P. WILLIAMS.
May 103t.

HARTLEY & METGER have one of the best assorted stocks of Hardware in Central Pennsylvania. [may24.


RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of Bedford Borough.

JOHN H. RUSH, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford Borough, in account with said Borough, from May 1, A. D., 1866, to May 7, A. D., 1867:

| TREASURER, | DR. |
|---|---|
| To balance in Treasury at last settlement (including $5 uncurrent) | $12 43 |
| " Am't rec'd of J. Shoemaker, (money borrowed) | 1000 00 |
| " Am't rec'd of H. Nicodemus, Esq., Collector—tax for 1865—subject to exonerations and commissions, | 388 98 |
| " Am't rec'd of J. W. Dickerson, Esq., Collector—tax for 1866, | 380 98 |
| To balance due J. H Rush, Treasurer, | 184 75 |
| | $1967 14 |

The Treasurer asks credit for the following disbursements for the use of said Borough of Bedford:

| TREASURER. | CR. |
|---|---|
| By amount paid on sundry checks as follows: | |
| Shires & Jordan, Plow Points, &c. | $13 10 |
| John Minnich, 2 mos. salary as Water Master, | 20 00 |
| J. Reed Yeager, auditing Borough account, (1856,) | 3 00 |
| R. R. Sill, auditing Borough acc't (1866) | 3 00 |
| Sam'l Ketterman, acting Street Commissioner, | 6 00 |
| Jacob Repp, work done on pavement at weigh scales, | 3 50 |
| Scott Montgomery, cleaning reservoir, | 1 50 |
| Ridgely Smith do. do. | 1 50 |
| Wm T Barks, work done on reservoir, | 5 00 |
| Jacob D Fetter, hauling stone, | 3 00 |
| Frank Gorden, work done at reservoir, | 2 00 |
| Wm Hartley, store bill, | 21 93 |
| John Minnich, 1 mo's salary, | 10 00 |
| Dan'l Border, winding town clock (1 yr) and repairs, | 25 00 |
| J Barks, work at reservoir, | 7 75 |
| Geo Blymyer, 2 bills of store goods, | 69 38 |
| Jno Minnich, 1 mo. salary and bill of work at reservoir, | 31 30 |
| Sam'l Bagley, work done at reservoir | 3 50 |
| David Gardner, hauling done on Richard street, | 3 50 |
| Jno Minnich, 2 mos salary as water master, | 20 00 |
| James Corboy, paving gutter between Mowry and Shoemakers | 6 00 |
| James Corboy, in part for digging out reservoir | 100 00 |
| James Corboy, in part of contract on new reservoir, | 100 00 |
| James Corboy, " " " | 100 00 |
| James Corboy, " " " | 100 00 |
| Geo. Blymyer, bill of Cement, by J. Bowser, | 133 25 |
| James Corboy, in part of contract on new reservoir, | 500 00 |
| John Minnich, fixing culberts | 4 20 |
| Geo. Elymyer, bill of store goods, | 35 90 |
| J Bowers, work at Lutz & Grove's shed | 1 97 |
| John Minnich, 2 mos. salary, | 20 00 |
| John Arnold, plank got of C. & B. Turnpike Co. | 8 28 |
| James Corboy, part pay for work done on new reservoir | 100 00 |
| John Aldstadt, bills of costs in Commonwealth vs. Dishong, after deducting J. Bower's cost, | 35 52 |
| W M. Earnest, bill of costs in Commonwealth vs. Dishong, | 12 87 |
| John Alstadt, fees as jailor to the prisoners committed by the Borough | 5 10 |
| J W Lingenfelter, surveying, leveling, &c | 25 00 |
| G H Spang, fees in Com. vs. Lutz & Grove, | 10 00 |
| Jno Minnich, one month's salary, | 10 00 |
| James Corboy, in full for contract for excavating and walling new reservoir, | 157 08 |
| Durborrow & Lutz, printing | 38 70 |
| Dan'l J Shuck, hauling sand and tan | 1 25 |
| John Minnich, month's salary, | 10 00 |
| John Minnich, fixing foot walk and putting away cement, | 3 25 |
| Jno C Bowers, 2 days witness in nuisance case at Court, | 1 75 |
| W M Earnest, serving subpœnas on witnesses in nuisance case of Lutz & Grove | 2 95 |
| W S Fluck, bill of fees in No. 146, Nov. Term, 1866 | 1 87 |
| O. E Shannon, in full of bill of work done by Troutman & Kee, in opening gutters on Juliana street, | 7 25 |
| Wm M Earnest, salary as high constable for 1866, | 25 00 |
| John Boor, digging and opening gutters | 15 00 |
| John Minnich, draining reservoir and one mos salary | 11 50 |
| H. Nicodemus in full for John Palmer's salary as clerk to Burgess and Council for 1866, | 30 00 |
| F. Benedict for planting trees, &c., | 7 25 |
| John Minnich, salary as water master, | 10 00 |
| John H. Rush, salary as Treasurer, | 20 00 |
| Exonerations and Commissions for 1865, | 57 24 |
| Bank of Crawford county, (uncurrent,) | 5 00 |
| | $1,967 14 |

BEDFORD BOROUGH BOUNTY FUND.

| TREASURER. | DR. |
|---|---|
| To amount received of H. Nicodemus, Esq., Collector, | $1117 00 |
| To amount received of H. Nicodemus, Esq., Collector, | 183 16 |
| | $1,300 16 |
| TREASURER. | CR. |
| By amount paid J. M. Shoemaker for Bond No. 1, $500. Interest, $58 50, | $558 50 |
| By amount paid J. M. Shoemaker for Bond No. 2, $500. Interest, $58 50, | 558 50 |
| By Balance due Bedford Borough Bounty Fund, | 183 16 |
| | $1,300 16 |

STATEMENT OF MONEY DUE BEDFORD BOROUGH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Crawford county, (uncurrent,) on hand, | $ 5 00 |
| Amount due from John Boor, former weighmaster, | 9 45 |
| Amount due from Solomon Reimund, present weighmaster, | 82 12½ |
| Amount due from H. Nicodemus, Esq., Collector for 1865, Bounty Fund, | 715 39 |
| Amount due from J. W. Dickerson, Esq., Collector for 1866, subject to exonerations and commissions, | 423 40 |
| | $1,235 36½ |

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford Borough, do hereby certify that we met and did audit and adjust the accounts of John H Rush, Treasurer of said Borough, for the year ending May 7, A D 1867, as contained in the foregoing statement and we have examined the foregoing accounts due to said Borough, and that we have found the same correct. As witness our hands this 18th day of May, A D 1867.
R. R. SILL,
J. REED YEAGER, } Auditors.
H. F. IRVINE,
May 24,'67.


PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Samuel Armstrong, late of Snake Spring township, deceased, will sell at public outcry, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 17th day of JUNE, 1867, the following described real estate, situated in said township, to wit: All that certain TRACT OF LAND, adjoining lands of Jacob Sniger, John Armstrong, Isaac Ritchey, and others, containing 137 acres and 153 perches, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, and having a good two story Stone Dwelling House, Bank Barn, and other necessary outbuildings thereon erected. Balance of tract well timbered. There is also a good SAW MILL on the property convenient to plenty of fine timber in the neighborhood. The land is well supplied with running water, and there is also an Orchard of choice fruit trees upon the premises.
TERMS.—One third in hand at confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest.
Possession given on the first of April next.
Deed to be made after confirmation of sale, and judgment note or notes given for two last payments.
DANIEL R. SNYDER,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
May3:ts Administrators.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale the Farm on which he lives, between Bedford and "The Springs," containing 145 ACRES of Limestone land; 100 acres in cultivation, the rest excellent Timber. Improvements are the Mansion, built in 1860, containing ten rooms; a tenant-house, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, wood-shed, smoke-house, spring-house, &c. Also a never-failing spring of best soft water, with running pump at barn and mansion; several hundred choice young bearing fruit trees; three hundred bearing grape vines, four years old, one hundred of which are Delawares. This place will be found a most desirable residence, or it would be admirably calculated for the establishment of a

# Farm, Garden & Household.

[From the Farm and Fireside.]

## FARMERS' HOMES.

BY ALEXANDER HYDE, LEE, MASS.

We know of no country where the homes of the laboring classes, and especially of the farming community, are equal to those of New England. There is an air of neatness and comfort about them which we look for in vain elsewhere. We find better land and better barns in other countries, but our houses, our homes, as a whole, are superior. This is doubtless the result of a higher civilization, the legitimate fruit of intellectual and moral culture. It may seem vain glorious for us to say so, and we should not venture on the assertion, did not the testimony of foreigners universally strengthen the conviction of our own observations. Lord Morpeth, on his visit to America was struck with admiration of the comfortable homes of the farmers of New England. The English system of large landed proprietors farming out their lands to tenants, is not conducive to the cultivation of the home feeling, nor to permanent improvements. The signification of the word farm in Great Britain, is land leased, and a farmer is a mere tenant of the proprietor. Our New England mode of dividing the land into small tracts, each owned in fee simple by the occupant, is far preferable, stimulating not only to the better cultivation of the soil, and the erection of better buildings, but what is of far higher value, to self respect and love of home and country. As far as lordships are concerned we are far better off in this country than the English, for we have a hundred landlords to England's one, and the genius of our institutions favors the idea of every man's being not only a landlord but a nobleman The New England system of small farms is also far preferable to the Southern mode of large plantations. At the South, with a thousand acres of land, we find one man with many servants, while here, with the same amount of land, we have at least ten men, who by their intelligence and virtue are worthy of the name. As a consequence we have ten houses at the North to one at the South, and villages, schools and churches in like proportion. The Southerner, as he travels North for the first time, is struck with nothing so much as with the multiplicity of villages, farms and school houses, and whoever has traversed the Potomac and Connecticut valleys, must have contrasted the paucity and poverty of the homes in the former, with their multiplicity and comfort in the latter.

But however much reason we have to congratulate ourselves upon our pleasant and comfortable rural homes, there is a margin for still further improvement. The spacious, painted, tidy farm houses, surrounded by lawns and groups of trees, though as we affirm more numerous in New England than in any other land, are not as numerous as we could wish. We also pass many large, well built houses, evidently the homes of thrifty farmers, but with a bleak desolate air, for the want of a few shade trees, or a green velvet turf around them. We never pass such a house without wishing to stop and say to the proprietor, that at the expense of a few dollars we can make the market value of his house many hundreds more, and add intrinsically to its worth as a place of abode, if he does not desire to sell it. A few elms and pines, which two men can transplant in a day, will give a cheerful aspect to many a desolate looking home. It is a mistaken idea that we must purchase Norway Spruce, or Scotch Larches with which to adorn our grounds. There are no better ornamental shade trees in the wide world than are to be found in our own forests. We do not sufficiently prize the blessings that are near us, and are apt to overlook the beauty of the objects to which our eyes are accustomed. We remember well the time when we saw no special beauty in the graceful deep-green foliage of the hemlock. The truth is we had been accustomed to see it all around our path, from childhood, and to hear it spoken of with contempt, and we thought it must be contemptible, but we are grateful that we have outlived such childish notions. We wish also to say in passing, that in building our houses, even the most elegant ones, we need not go to the West Indies for mahogony, nor to Florida for yellow pine. One of the best built houses we ever saw, was made entirely from the wood of our native forests. The floors were constructed with alternate narrow boards of beech and maple, and merely oiled, were as handsome as any carpet could make them. Birch, butternut, chestnut and oak, all contributed their share in the different rooms and needed no paint to make them beautiful. Why should we paint and grain in imitation of different woods, when we can have the original grain of the wood brought out by oil, in a style no paint can perfectly imitate?

We are glad to notice an improved taste in the matter of rural homes. To the lamented Downing we are greatly indebted for this improvement. Though dead, yet he speaks by his books, and through those whose taste was educated by his genius. Before Downing's day, however, the glaring red house, once so common in the country had very generally given place to the more attractive white one, with its green blinds, and we now have the still more agreeable, light stone colors, which please the eye and harmonize with nature. Instead of the large, square, stone or brick chimney, which formerly claimed its third of the best part of the house, we have more light and graceful structures, which answer every purpose, except it be as a ballast for the house.

The idea is still too prevalent that it is only the forehanded farmer who can indulge his taste in the construction of his home and its surroundings. There is room for the exercise of taste in building a cottage or even a shanty, as well as in the mansion. Some of the humblest abodes strike the eye of the traveler with pleasure. There is an indescribable something about the premises that leads us to think that it is the home of intelligence and virtue. It may be a porch over the door, a vine climbing by the side of the window, a flower plot in the yard, or a few pine trees tastefully disposed, so as to cheat winter of its gloom, which suggests the idea of a cozy, comfortable home.

We wish to add only one caution. Do not plant so many trees around the house as to shut out the glorious sunlight. The trees are beautiful and their shade refreshing; but nothing can compensate for the life-giving influences of the sun. We would like the sun to shine into every window of our house. Cheerfulness and health depend much on sunshine. Patients in our hospitals recover more readily on the sunny than on the shady side of the building. There is no trouble in disposing trees in groups so that we can have sunshine and shade in due proportion. Place the house some distance from the highway, it possible, on an eminence, so as to overlook the surrounding country, and by all means have a grass plot, if not a lawn, in front of it. Nothing is more pleasing to the eye than the green, velvety carpet of grass, with which nature covers and adorns the surface of the earth. Let this grass plot be so enriched, that the grass will start with the first April showers, and will resist the action of the Autumn frosts, till the mantle of green is exchanged for one of snow.

We cannot cherish the home feeling in our children too carefully. Every thing that tends to render home cheerful and pleasant, will also dissuade them from the haunts of vice and evil company. Farmers have sometimes failed in this respect, and no wonder the complaint is heard, "we can't keep our children at home, they will go off nights, and seem disgusted with the old homestead." The fault probably is not so much with the children as with the parents. Make the homestead more attractive, interest the children in adorning it with trees and flowers, let the garden and orchards furnish their comforts for the table; if possible, let pictures adorn the walls and music enliven the hours, and above all let cheerfulness be the presiding genius of the home, not only in its exterior and interior arrangements, but more especially in the hearts of the parents, and our word for it, the children will always leave the parental roof with regret and return to it with pleasure, and a generation will arise whose love of country will be equalled only by their love of home.

MAY, 1867.

# Humorous.

WHY is an axe like coffee? It must be ground before it can be used.

WHY do annual flowering plants resemble whales? Because they only come up to blow.

OTHER goods may have declined, but the rise of hoop skirts in the street is at times quite startling.

WHY is a mad bull an animal of a convivial disposition? Because he offers every one he meets a "horn."

A FRIEND says he knows of but one branch of employment which is very profitable, and but little followed, and that is, "mind your own business."

The mostest fun for the leastest money—Having a pretty girl to kiss you on both cheeks, and then say she "thought it was cousin Tom."

A PHILOSOPHER who married a vulgar but amiable girl, used to call her "brown sugar," because, he said, "she was sweet but unrefined."

WHILE you are getting rich, try to get hold of that kind of wealth that brings content with it, or you will be rich to little or no purpose.

Go to strangers for charity, acquaintances for advice, and to relatives for nothing—and you will always have a supply.

THE lady who did not think it respectable to bring up her children to work, has recently heard from her two sons—one is a bar-keeper on a flat-boat, and the other is a second clerk to a lime-kiln.

A COUNTRYMAN charged with ten gallons of whiskey, which a publican had put into an eight gallon keg, said he didn't mind the money so much as he did the strain on the keg.

THE *Belmont* (Ohio) *Chronicle* is thoroughly logical when it says dull times are the very best for advertisers. What little is going on, they get; while others are grumbling they pay their way, and with a newspaper for a life-preserver, swim on the top of the water, while others around are sinking.

IN the depths of the sea the waters are still the heaviest grief is that borne in silence; the deepest love flows through the eye and touch: the purest joy is unspeakable; the most impressive prayer is silent; and the most solemn preacher at a funeral is the silent one whose lips are cold.

A FELLOW contemplated, in utter bewilderment, the magnitudinous dimensions of a bystander's feet, and in a tone of astonishment said as he surveyed the man's proportions: "You'd have been a tall man if they hadn't bent your legs so far up."

"MA," said the pride of the family, who had seen some summers, "do you know why our tom cat is like a poet?"

Ma didn't know.

"Why," said the precious pet, "doesn't he go out nights and invoke the mews?"

AN old man picked up a half a dollar in the street. "Old man, that's mine," said a keen-looking rascal. "Did thine have a hole in it?" asked the old gentleman. "Yes," replied the other smartly. "Then it is not thine," rejoined the old gentleman; "thee must learn to be a little sharper next time."

A YOUNG lady having purchased an assortment of music, turned suddenly back and said to the clerk, "There is one thing that I have forgotten." "What is that." The lady replied, "One kiss before we part," upon which the clerk vaulted over the counter, and saluted the fair stranger with a rousing smack.

A QUAKER having lost a quarter of mutton by a lawyer's dog, repaired to the office of the latter, and said:

"I have come to ask a piece of thy advice. Suppose a dog carried of a leg off mutton from me, where do I look for pay, to the dog or his owner?"

"Oh," said the man of the quill, "to the owner of the dog; he is responsible for any damage his dog does thee."

Said Broadbrim: "The owes me seventy-five cents."

"Ah!" said the lawyer, "then my dog did the mischief? Well, here is the money."

The face of the Quaker expanded with a smile at his shrewdness in forestalling the opinion of the lawyer, and he was about making his exit from the office, when he was brought to a halt by the lawyer saying: "I have a small bill against you, my friend?"

"Ah! for what?" said the Quaker.

"For advice in the dog case—two dollars," was the reply.

This was a poser. It being strictly legal, and the lowest fee in the calendar for advice, there was no dodging, so the money was forked over, and Shadbelly departed a wiser if not a better man.

---

WILLIAM M. PEARSON, Treasurer of the first Local Bounty for the year, 1864, of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, Pa.

| | |
|---|---|
| DR. | |
| To 35 Volunteers | $7000 00 |
| To current expenses to Chambersburg | 500 86 |
| To interest on 4 bonds | 52 17 |
| To commission on per centage | 103 09 |
| To John Wilkinson, bond and interest not paid | 80 84 |
| To current expenses at home not paid | 34 49 |
| | $7771 45 |
| CR. | |
| By taxes received from Jacob Bassler, on his duplicate, 1864, | $4783 83 |
| By his commission on per centage | 125 89 |
| By balance on duplicate not paid | 125 95 |
| By taxes rec'd from E. Longnecker, on his duplicate for 1864, | 2986 83 |
| By his commission on per centage | 78 58 |
| By balance not paid on duplicate | 70 00 |
| | $8170 88 |
| Balance due Township | $392 43 |

JOHN KEITH,
JACOB CARPER,
D. S. K. BRUMBAUGH,
April 21, 1867. [may3] Auditors.

BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS of the Second Local Bounty, for the year 1864 and 1865, of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, Pa.

| | |
|---|---|
| DR. | |
| To 12 volunteers | $3600 00 |
| To current expenses and interest on bond | 746 77 |
| To commission on per centage | 226 86 |
| To 3 bonds and interest, not paid | 432 00 |
| To current expenses, not paid | 24 25 |
| | $5029 88 |
| CR. | |
| By taxes received from Sam'l R. Hare, on his duplicate of 1864 | $1470 02 |
| By commission on per centage | 51 45 |
| By taxes received from Thos. Watson, in received from board of School Directors, his commission on per centage included, was | 1125 18 |
| By taxes received from Sol. Barley, on duplicate of 1864 and 1865, was | 1809 79 |
| By commission on per centage | 119 25 |
| | $4573 69 |
| Balance due township | $456 19 |

JOHN KEITH,
JACOB CARPER,
D. S. K. BRUMBAUGH,
April 21, 1867.3t [may3] Auditors

AUDITOR'S SETTLEMENT of South Woodberry Township.

| | |
|---|---|
| Jacob Guyer, Supervisor, | DR. |
| To amount duplicate | $457 16 |
| | $457 16 |
| | CR. |
| By amount work and per centage | $442 36 |
| " " paid Auditors | 4 50 |
| " " Cash to J. B. Snowberger | 10 30 |
| | $457 16 |
| Jos. B. Snowberger, Supervisor, | DR. |
| To amount duplicate | $452 76 |
| " Cash from Jacob Guyer | 10 30 |
| | $463 06 |
| | CR. |
| By amount work and percentage | $562 39 |
| | $562 39 |
| Balance due Jos. B. Snowberger | $99 33 |

The above is a true statement of the Supervisors account of South Woodberry Township, for the year 1866.

JOHN G. SNIDER,
ADAM HADERMAN,
WILLIAM DELANCY,
April 8, 1867. [may10-3t.] Twp. Auditors.

AGENTS WANTED FOR GENERAL L. C. BAKER'S HISTORY OF
## THE SECRET SERVICE.

This work was announced more than a year ago, but owing to the attempts of the Government to suppress it, its publication was delayed. It will now be issued, UNALTERED and UNABRIDGED, under the supervision of General Baker. These marvellous narratives are all attested by the highest official authority.

The Morals of the National Capital are thoroughly ventilated, and there are some strange revelations concerning Heads of Departments, Members of Congress, Female Pardon Brokers, and distinguished military characters.

Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work.

Address P. GARRETT & CO.,
May10 1m. 702 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

STUCKEY & HAKES,
LAW, REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
AND AUCTIONEERS.

Office on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, opposite the Court House, Kansas City, Mo.

Investigators of Titles, Taxes Paid, Rents Collected, Houses, Lots and Farming Lands bought and sold. Information in reference to places of business in the city and surrounding country cheerfully given. Business respectfully solicited

W. H. HAKES. E. B. STUCKEY.
may3:tf.

AGENTS WANTED.—$300 per month and expenses paid, Male or Female Agents, to introduce a New and Useful Invention, of absolute utility in every household. Agents preferring to work on commission can earn from $20 to $50 per day. For full particulars enclose stamp, and address W. G. WILSON & CO.,
April5:3m 630 Arch St., Phila.

FOR SALE.
A FANCY STORE at wholesale or retail, and store room to lease to purchaser. The Millinery business and Mantua-Making to be continued. V. B. TATE,
April 12:3t Bedford, Pa.

FARMERS who want to purchase the GREAT GUM ROLLER GRAIN DRILLS for next seed time, should send in their orders to HARTLEY & METZGER at once, so that they may secure them. *No pay wanted till next September.*
March 15.

LADIES CALL!—Make a *fashionable little call* at HARTLEY & METZGER'S, where you will find a very select assortment of choice FLOWER SEEDS. Also, fresh and reliable Garden Seeds of all kinds. mar15

OYES! O YES!—The undersigned has taken out auction license, and tenders his services to all who have sales or auctions to cry. Give him a call. Post Office address, Spring Meadows, Bedford county, Penn'a.

HENRY B. MOCK.
April5:6m*

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas, and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

☞ Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and all kind of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at he INQUIRER Job Office.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with, or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE
Nov 2, 1866

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 28, 166

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

☞ Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bi Heads, Circulars, and all kinds of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the INQUIRER Job Office.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds, on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

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GIRARD
Life Insurance Company,
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL & ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1867,
$2,455,855 56.

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

*All the insured for whole of life,* (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring in the Girard may always rest assured that their best interests will be protected. All whole of Life Policies of several years standing, are purchasable by the company, or may be commuted into a policy for a smaller amount, without any thing more to pay—therefore the insured need not fear a loss in case they are not able, after several years payments, to keep up their policies.

*Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.*

*Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.*

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phila. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
323 Walnut Street, (up stairs.)
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar15:1yr Bedford, Pa.

NO MORE BALD HEADS!
NO MORE GRAY LOCKS
Dr. LEONS'
ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER,

Is pronounced by all who have used it the very best preparation for the hair. It is a positive cure for Baldness, eradicates Dandruff and Humors, stops the Hair from falling out, and speedily restores Gray Locks to their original hue and luxuriance.

It operates on the secretions and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter. Thin, dead, faded or gray hair will always be brought back by a few applications, to its youthful abundance, vitality and color.

It makes the hair soft, glossy, fragrant, pleasant to the touch and easy to arrange. Dry, wiry and intractable locks become moist, pliant and disposed to remain in any desired position. As a Hair Dressing it has no equal. The sales are enormous and it is a universal favorite with old and young of both sexes.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

ZIEGLER & SMITH, SOLE PROPRIETORS,
Nov. 16,'67-1yr. 137 North Third St., Phila.

S. S. CAMPBELL & Co.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,
and wholesale dealers in
FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C
No. 303 Race Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Also manufacturers of all kinds of
☞ Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work
October 26, 1yr

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. june1.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

SILVER'S WASH POWDER.

SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.

MAKES WASHING A PASTIME

AND MONDAY A FESTIVAL

SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT.

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Chemists and Wholesale Druggists,
137 North Third street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 16, 1865.-1yr.

THE MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.
March 9: 1yr.

J. HENRY HUTTON
WITH
SHUMWAY, CHANDLER & Co.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 221 Market street, and 210 Church street,
PHILADELPHIA.
☞ PLEASE GIVE HIM A CALL. ☜
Feb. 15, 3m.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
*No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia,*
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW BLINDS
AND
SHADES.

Blinds repaired; Shades Lettered; Trimmings and Fixtures; Plain Shades of all Kinds, Picture Tassels; Cords; Bell Pulls, etc. ap19:2mo

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
*Estate of Joseph Riddle, late of Union tp., deceased.*

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

WILLIAM BERKHIMER, Executor
March 15:6t with the Will annexed.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
*Estate of Christian Hoffman, deceased.*

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Christian Hoffman, late of Middle Woodberry tp., Bedford county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CHRISTIAN HOFFMAN,
JOHN L. HOFFMAN,
March15:6t Administrators

SAVE YOUR CLOTHES!—By buying at HARTLEY & METZGER'S the best COG WHEEL CLOTHES WRINGER in the World. You may use one four weeks, and if not satisfied return it and get your money back.

Men buy all kinds of labor saving machines.—Why should not wash days be made easier? Try them! Try them! mar15

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# THE INQUIRER
# JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
**Bedford, Pa.**

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ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865

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may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

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